DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
MARYLAND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DIVISION OF ARCHEOLOGY

FILE REPORT NUMBER 238

ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF MARYLAND ROUTE 32 BETWEEN PINDELL SCHOOL ROAD AND MARYLAND ROUTE 108, HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

by

RICHARD G. ERVIN

Report submitted to the Maryland State Highway Administration
Contract Number HO 292-202-770
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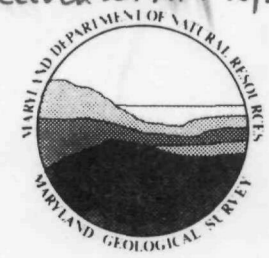

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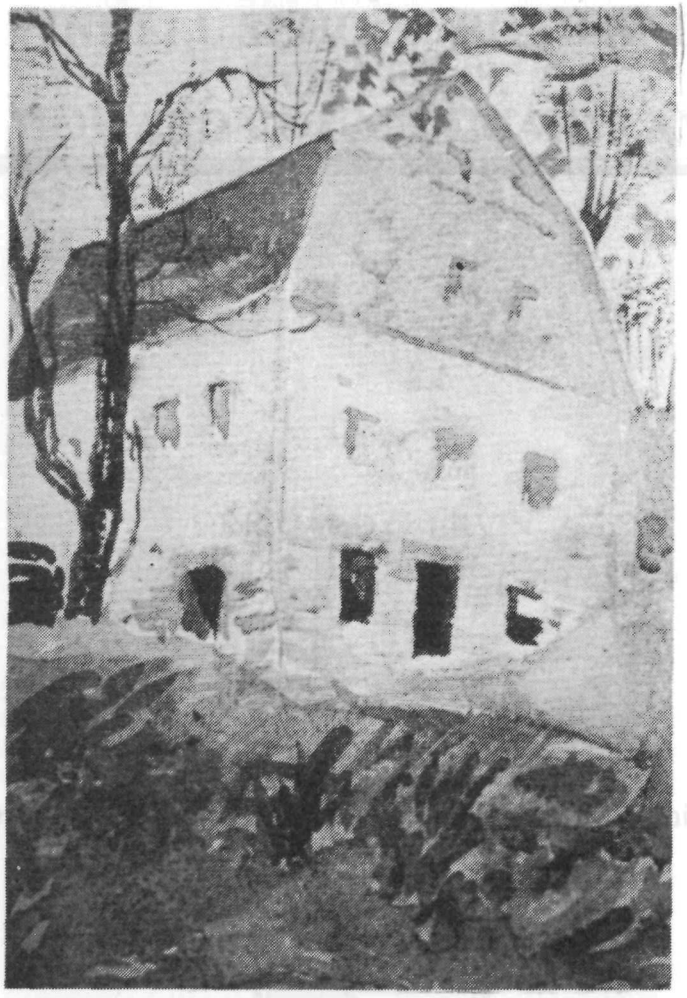

Frontispiece: Painting of the mill at Simpsonville as it appeared in the early 20th century. The artist painted the mill while recuperating from an automobile accident near Simpsonville. The original of this painting and the one in Figure 12 are in the possession of Walter Iglehart, whose father operated the mill in the early 20th century. Photograph courtesy of Lee Preston.

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ABSTRACT

Archeologists surveyed five proposed alignments of Maryland Route 32 between Pindell School Road and Maryland Route 108, finding three archeological sites in the project area. The Spring Hill site (18HO148) is a possible late 19th century rural residential structure location. The site is outside the proposed Alternate B right-of-way, and it is recommended that it be avoided during construction. The Heritage Heights site (18HO149) is the remains of another possible late 19th century residential structure, together with a very low-density scatter of prehistoric flaked stone artifacts. The site is within the proposed Alternate B right-of-way, and additional archeological work is recommended to evaluate its National Register eligibility. The Simpsonville Stone Ruins (18HO80) are the remains of a late 18th, 19th, and early 20th century industrial and commercial town. The site is within the proposed Alternate B right-of-way, and it is recommended that it be avoided during construction. If avoidance is not possible, further archeological work is recommended to determine the National Register eligibility of 18HO80. No further work is recommended at four isolated artifact scatters (18HOX19 through 18HOX22), or at a 19th century cemetery.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank Louise Akerson and Lee Preston for freely sharing notes, documents, and information gathered during many hours of archival research into the town of Simpsonville. This report benefited from their efforts and generosity.

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Maryland Geological Survey

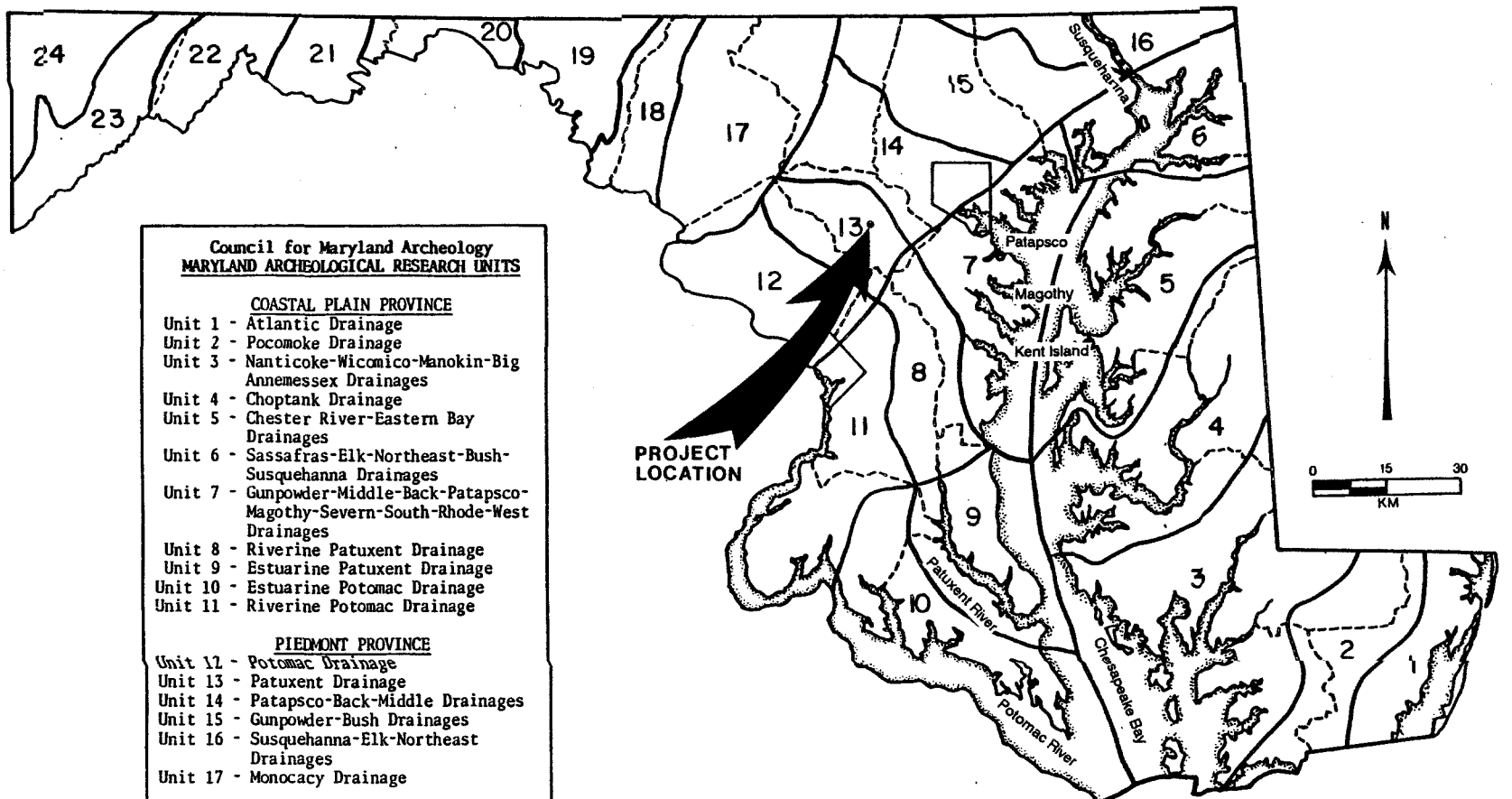
INTRODUCTION

At the request of the State Highway Administration, the Maryland Geological Survey examined proposed routes of Maryland Route 32 between Maryland Route 108 and Pindell School Road, Howard County, Maryland (Contract No. HO 292-202-770; Figures 1 and 2). The survey corridor encompassed five partially-divergent alignments (Alternates 1 through 5) which together measure about 4570 m long and from 125 m to 850 m wide. The widest part of the corridor covers the proposed intersection of Route 32 with Trotter Road. The Cedar Lane corridor at the survey area's eastern end is about 1000 m long and 30 m wide. After completion of fieldwork, the State Highway Administration chose a revised alternate, designated Alternate B, as the preferred alignment. Alternate B is within the surveyed project area, generally following Alternate 2.

Survey was carried out between 8 and 18 September 1987, by archeologist Richard Ervin and assistant Spencer Geasey. Three historic archeological sites and four isolated artifacts were identified within the right-of-way. A Phase II plan of research and testing has been recommended for the Simpsonville Stone Ruins, 18HO80 (Ervin 1989), if the site cannot be avoided. Archival research and possibly limited testing have been recommended at the Heritage Heights site (18HO149) to determine if it might be able to provide significant information about history. It is recommended that the Spring Hill site (18HO148), which is outside the Alternate B right-of-way, be fenced and avoided during construction. No further work is recommended for the four isolated artifacts or at a 19th century cemetery used by the Welling family.

PHYSICAL SETTING

The survey area is part of Council for Maryland Archeology Research Unit 8, the upper Patuxent drainage (Figure 1). It is located in the Eastern division of the Piedmont physiographic province, an area of metamorphic rocks lying between the Fall Zone and the Catoctin (Blue Ridge) Mountains. The survey area is within sloping to moderately steep upland topography between 90 and 130 m (300 to 450 feet) above



Council for Maryland Archeology
MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNITS

COASTAL PLAIN PROVINCE

Unit 1 - Atlantic Drainage
Unit 2 - Pocomoke Drainage
Unit 3 - Nanticoke-Wicomico-Manokin-Big Annemessex Drainages
Unit 4 - Choptank Drainage
Unit 5 - Chester River-Eastern Bay Drainages
Unit 6 - Sassafras-Elk-Northeast-Bush-Susquehanna Drainages
Unit 7 - Gunpowder-Middle-Back-Patapsco-Magothy-Severn-South-Rhode-West Drainages
Unit 8 - Riverine Patuxent Drainage
Unit 9 - Estuarine Patuxent Drainage
Unit 10 - Estuarine Potomac Drainage
Unit 11 - Riverine Potomac Drainage

PIEDMONT PROVINCE

Unit 12 - Potomac Drainage
Unit 13 - Patuxent Drainage
Unit 14 - Patapsco-Back-Middle Drainages
Unit 15 - Gunpowder-Bush Drainages
Unit 16 - Susquehanna-Elk-Northeast Drainages
Unit 17 - Monocacy Drainage

APPALACHIAN PROVINCE

Unit 18 - Catoctin Creek Drainage
Unit 19 - Antietam Creek-Conococheague Creek Drainages
Unit 20 - Licking Creek-Tonoloway Creek-Fifteenmile Creek Drainages
Unit 21 - Town Creek Drainage
Unit 22 - Evitts Creek-Georges Creek Drainages
Unit 23 - Potomac-Savage Drainages
Unit 24 - Youghiogheny-Casselman Drainages

FIGURE 1. Project area relative to Maryland Archeological Research Units.

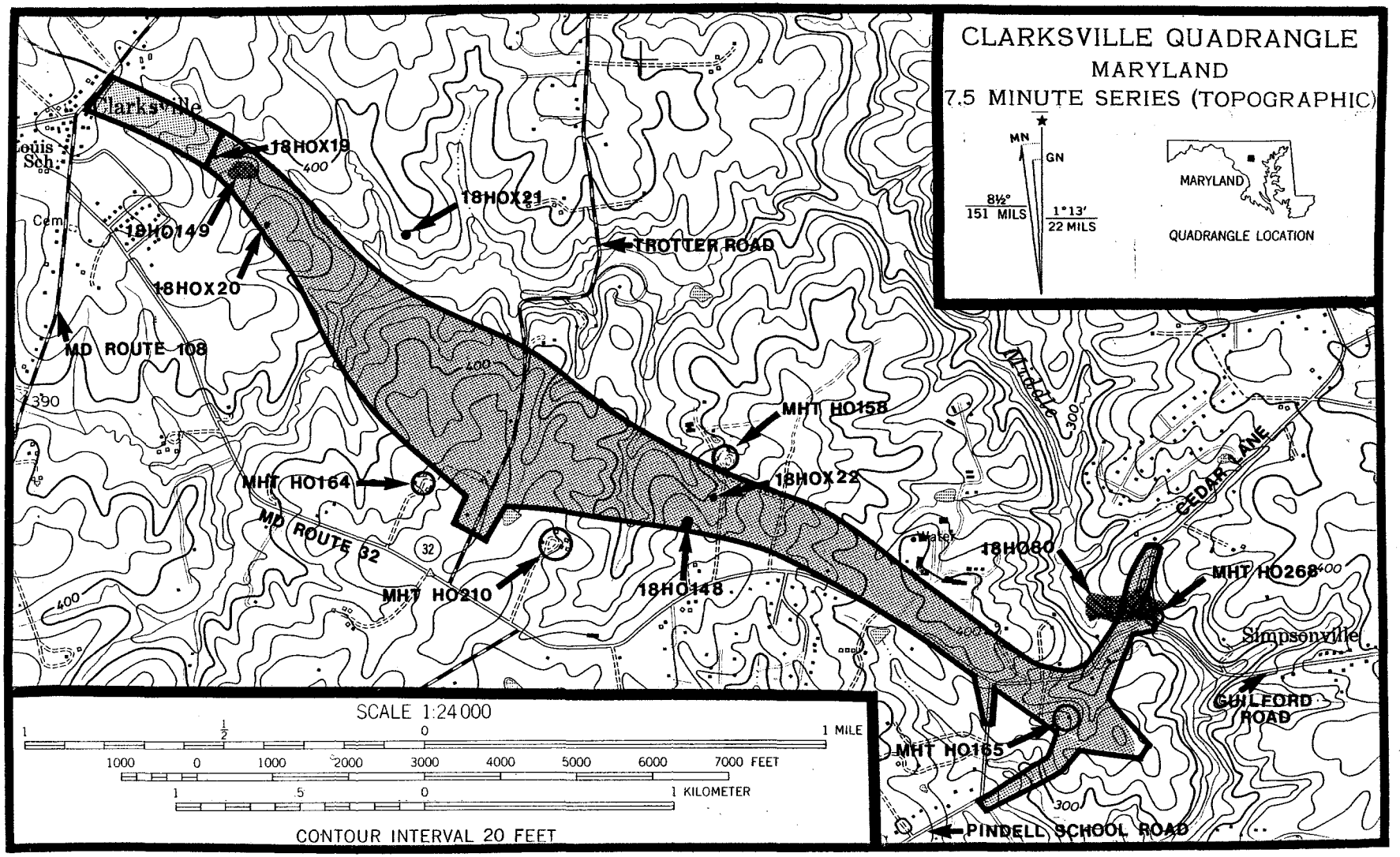


FIGURE 2. Project Area on the 1979 photorevised USGS Clarksville 7.5' quadrangle, showing archeological sites and historic structures in relation to the survey area.

sea level. It crosses the Middle Patuxent River at Simpsonville, then extends westward across hilly terrain bordering a branch of the Middle Patuxent. Although the topographic gradient of the Piedmont is greater than the Coastal Plain, floodplains are level and well-developed (Brush 1986).

Soils belong to the *Glenelg-Chester-Manor* association and the *Glenelg-Manor-Chester* association: deep, well-drained, sloping to moderately steep loams, silt loams and gravelly loams (Matthews and Hershberger 1968). The Chester, Glenelg, and Elioak series are Hapludults, mineral soils with less highly developed clay horizons than most Ultisols. They are acidic soils formed in place by weathering of crystalline rocks, and occur on hilltops and upper slopes. Native vegetation includes oaks and other upland hardwoods. The Glenville series, consisting of micaceous soils with a fragipan, occurs in depressions and around stream headwaters. Water-tolerant hardwoods are the native vegetation. Soils of the Manor series are Inceptisols, characterized by weakly developed horizons. They formed in similar topographic settings and parent materials as Chester and Glenelg soils, but lack distinct argillic horizons. Oaks and other upland hardwoods are the native vegetation. Soils of the Comus series are Inceptisols occurring in stream valleys under a native vegetation cover of water-tolerant hardwoods.

Present Ecology

Climax vegetation of the upland Piedmont is classified as oak-chestnut forest (Braun 1967), but actual vegetation is a mosaic of local habitats distributed according to variable hydrology, geology, soils, and topography (Steponaitis 1986). The paleoenvironment was probably characterized by a similar mosaic pattern. Presently, upland parts of the study area support mesic *Tulip Poplar* forests (Brush et al. 1976), which produce seeds, berries, and browse. Stream bottoms, which contain a variety of resources, are covered by *Sycamore-Green Ash-Box Elder-Silver Maple* association.

Paleoenvironment

The climate and environment of the region have changed markedly since the peak of Wisconsin glaciation about 18,000 B.C., when lower ocean levels exposed the Chesapeake basin and allowed the Susquehanna River to flow directly to the sea. The Chesapeake Bay began forming as the glaciers receded, increasing ocean levels and inundating the lower Susquehanna drainage. The waters of the Bay rose quickly during the early Holocene, then began to stabilize after 1000 B.C. (Kraft 1971; Shubel 1981; Kraft and Brush 1981).

Tundra bordered the continental ice sheet and occupied the higher elevations of western Maryland before 14,000 B.C. (Carbone 1974). The Howard County Piedmont was probably covered by an open spruce-pine woodland documented elsewhere in the region (Martin 1958; Craig 1969). Oak and hazel appeared in the Shenandoah Valley after 10,750 B.C., indicating a transition to a closed forest (Carbone 1974). Mastodon, sloth, mammoth, caribou, moose, bison, musk ox, deer, and beaver inhabited the region before 9300 B.C. (Carbone 1974).

Temperate deciduous floral species re-entered the region in the early Holocene, but variable migration rates created unique plant associations quite unlike today (Davis 1976; Eisenberg 1978). Oak became dominant in the Shenandoah Valley after 7500 B.C. (Craig 1969), and oak-hemlock forests appeared in southwestern Pennsylvania by 6500 B.C. (Martin 1958). Beech, hickory, and chestnut in turn entered the region during the following two millennia (Davis 1976). A completely modern fauna was

present by 7300 B.C. (Guilday 1967), and evolving Early Holocene forests may have supported a larger deer population than Middle Holocene climax forests (Barse 1988). Climax forests developed in the middle Holocene when chestnut arrived in the region and became a co-dominant species with oak.

Pollen profiles from the Magothy River record intervening dry and moist periods during the Late Holocene (Brush 1986). Subsistence resources may have been more abundant and widespread when mesic conditions prevailed (Custer and Wallace 1982) between 2750 and 1450 B.C. Total biomass was relatively high at this time (Brush 1986). Resources may have been less common during a xeric period between A.D. 400 and 1600. Elk, bison, bear, and gray wolf were present in the region at the time of contact, but were eradicated by overhunting.

The Native American diet was heavily oriented towards wild resources, even after the introduction of corn and other domesticates about A.D. 1000. Deer, bear, and turkey were favorite game animals, and certain Piedmont areas were intentionally burned each year by Native Americans to create favorable game habitat (Marye 1955). Certain groups relied heavily on seasonal fish runs. Wild plant foods included a variety of nuts, seeds, fruits, berries, vegetables, and tubers (Table 1). The principal attraction of the Piedmont uplands was the large, seasonally available nut crops.

TABLE 1. Wild plant foods used by Algonquian Indians of the Middle Atlantic region (from Swanton 1946).

Nuts and seeds chestnuts walnuts hickory nuts chinquapins acorns ground nuts (St, B) sunflower seeds (B) (*openauk*-H) wild rye (Sm) wild "oats" (B) (native rice ?) **Vegetables** native peas (*assentamens*-Sm, St) beans (Sm, St) small onions (Sm, St) orache (H) tuckahoe roots (*coscushaw*-H)	**Fruits and berries** strawberries mulberries huckleberries raspberries (Sm, Sp) gooseberries (St) cherries (St) wild plums (St) passionflower fruit (*maracocks*-Sm, St) * arum berries (B) (*sacquenummener*-H; *ocoughtanamis*-Sm; *cutlanimmons*-B) * possibly introduced

Sources
(unreferenced items are mentioned by several authors)

H = Hariot (1955) - originally 1588
Sm = Smith (1907) - originally 1607 to 1624
Sp = Spelman (1884) - originally 1609
St = Strachey (1849) - originally 1612
B = Beverly (1705)

CULTURAL BACKGROUND

Prehistory

Although several North American archeological sites are claimed to be more than 11,500 years old, supporting evidence is equivocal. The lower levels of Meadowcroft Rockshelter have been dated to over 16,000 radiocarbon years B.C. (Adovasio et al. 1978), but the presence of temperate deciduous floral material in the same levels raises skepticism over the validity of the dates (Haynes 1980).

The earliest documented inhabitants of the region were seminomadic Paleoindian groups (9500 B.C. to 8000 B.C.), who occupied territories centered on critical lithic resources (Gardner 1979). Few fluted points diagnostic of the Paleoindian period have been found in the Piedmont, except within major river valleys (Brown 1979). Two points are reported from the Monocacy Valley, and twelve have been found along the Potomac River Valley. Most are isolated finds representing occasional hunting or resource-gathering forays, but at least one Paleoindian base camp has been identified. Overlooking the Potomac River at the mouth of Seneca Creek, the Pierpoint site has produced fluted points, scrapers, and gravers of quartz and cryptocrystalline materials.

The Archaic (8000 to 1000 B.C.) was traditionally defined as a period of adaptation to Holocene conditions (Caldwell 1958), but patterns of settlement, resource exploitation, and technology remained unchanged through the beginning of the Early Archaic period (8000 B.C. to 6000 B.C.). After 6800 B.C., certain tool types common to previous periods disappear, and local materials are used for tool manufacture. This suggests that resource exploitation patterns (and perhaps settlement patterns) were oriented towards spatially limited territories. Small resource procurement sites appear for the first time in the Piedmont uplands (Custer 1984).

Groundstone tools first appear during the Middle Archaic (6000 to 3000 B.C.), indicating that new subsistence techniques were utilized to exploit different resources such as seed and nut crops. Axes, adzes, and gouges may have been used for woodworking. Continuity of settlement patterns is shown by the co-occurrence of Middle Archaic stemmed points and bifurcated base points in nearby parts of the Maryland Piedmont (Custer and Wallace 1982). Upland areas continue to be exploited from small resource procurement sites.

Late Archaic groups (3000 to 1000 B.C.) developed still more sophisticated subsistence strategies to exploit locally abundant resources such as shellfish. A reliable subsistence base led to increasing sedentism and population growth, as shown by larger and more numerous sites (Custer 1983). Rhyolite and argillite were distributed through widespread exchange networks (Kent et al. 1971:92-94). Late Archaic base camps are found on well-drained land near large drainages or wetlands, and small procurement sites are found in the interior uplands (Custer and Wallace 1982). A new complex appeared late in the period (1700 B.C. to 1000 B.C.), characterized by broadspear projectile points and steatite vessels. Its characteristics are distinct enough to suggest the influx of a separate population, which is thought to have competed with indigenous groups (Cavallo 1989). Further intensification of the exchange network is indicated by the prevalence of rhyolite, argillite, and steatite artifacts. Three steatite quarries in Howard County (Brown 1980) were part of this trade network. Sites are found in highly specific environmental niches such as areas near swamps (Cavallo 1989).

The Woodland period (1000 B.C. to A.D. 1600) is defined by the addition of ceramics to the artifact inventory, but in many respects the archeological record remains unchanged. Steatite-tempered Marcey Creek ware and grit-tempered Accokeek Creek ware have been found in the Piedmont uplands of neighboring Baltimore County. The settlement pattern includes small upland procurement sites in the Piedmont (Custer and Wallace 1982).

The Middle Woodland (500 B.C. to A.D. 1000) is poorly known in the Piedmont. Popes Creek and Mockley ware are found on the Coastal Plain, but are rare in the Piedmont uplands (McNett and Gardner 1975). The region may have been the focus of occasional resource exploitation forays, which would have left only scattered evidence.

Large, stockaded villages with dwellings and food storage facilities were established on fertile river floodplains during the Late Woodland period (A.D. 1000 to 1600). Agricultural products constituted a small but important part of the diet. Small processing sites are found in the Piedmont (Custer and Wallace 1982), and Potomac Creek pottery occurs at a few sites (e.g., Clark 1976, Sprinkle 1989).

The Piedmont uplands of Howard County were not occupied at the time of contact. The Patuxent River was then part of the territory of the Piscataways, who may have used the project area for resource procurement forays. The area to the north was within Susquehannock territory.

History

The period of European exploration and settlement of the Middle Atlantic is designated the Contact and Settlement period (A.D. 1570 to A.D. 1750). Settlement of the Howard County Piedmont was hindered by the area's rugged topography and inland location, and the interior valleys were not inhabited until after 1690. This roughly coincides with the Agricultural Intensification period (A.D. 1680 to A.D. 1776), characterized by expansion into the interior as frontier conditions stabilized. In 1695, Major Thomas Browne patented 387 acres near Clarksville. Richard Warfield patented land south of present-day Simpsonville before 1704 (Stein 1972:38). Henry Ridgely began acquiring land near Simpsonville around 1711 (Stein 1972:300), and in 1725 John Martin patented *Martin's Luck*, 200 acres purchased from Ridgely in 1719 (deeds and wills mentioned in this section were uncovered by Lee Preston and Louise Akerson; see Preston n.d.). In 1745, John Hobbs patented 140 acres under the name of *Hobb's Support*. Hobbs apparently acquired *Martin's Luck* shortly thereafter. In 1752, Joshua Warfield filed a patent for *Luck Supported*, a 639 acre property consisting of *Martin's Luck*, *Hobb's Support*, and unpatented land. *Luck Supported* encompassed present-day Simpsonville at the eastern end of the project area.

The economy of Howard County was initially based on tobacco, and Elkridge Landing was an important port of entry in the early 18th century. An iron industry also developed in the upper Patapsco Valley. Soil depletion, economic factors, and the ready availability of water power for milling encouraged a transition to grain agriculture. This coincided with the early development of Baltimore City, which became the region's major wheat processing and distribution center.

Commerce and Industry became increasingly important during the Agricultural-Industrial Transition period (A.D. 1776 to A.D. 1870). The Ellicott brothers were instrumental in the economic development of Howard County, through the purchase of other farmer's wheat for resale and the construction of roads into the interior (Stein 1972). While Ellicott's Mills became the economic center of the area, other commercial operations also developed. The Middle Patuxent or Savage River was particularly suited to waterpowered industry, and several mills were built in the mid-18th century (Stein 1972). One of these was located at Simpsonville in the eastern end of the project area. The mill was built sometime prior to 1768, when it is mentioned in Joshua Warfield's will. It is unclear what happened to the mill immediately afterwards. Stein (1972:314) reports that Francis Simpson, who married Thomasine Worthington Warfield, purchased "Warfield's Mills" and other properties from the Warfields around 1769. "Dr. Joshua Warfield's mill" is mentioned in Joseph Howard's will of 1792 (Warfield 1905:388).

One of the main roads in the area, connecting Montgomery County with Elkridge Landing, passed through present-day Simpsonville in the early-19th century (Figure 3). Richard Owings began purchasing large tracts of land in the area at that time. Owings' wife Ruth was the daughter of Joshua Warfield, a connection which may

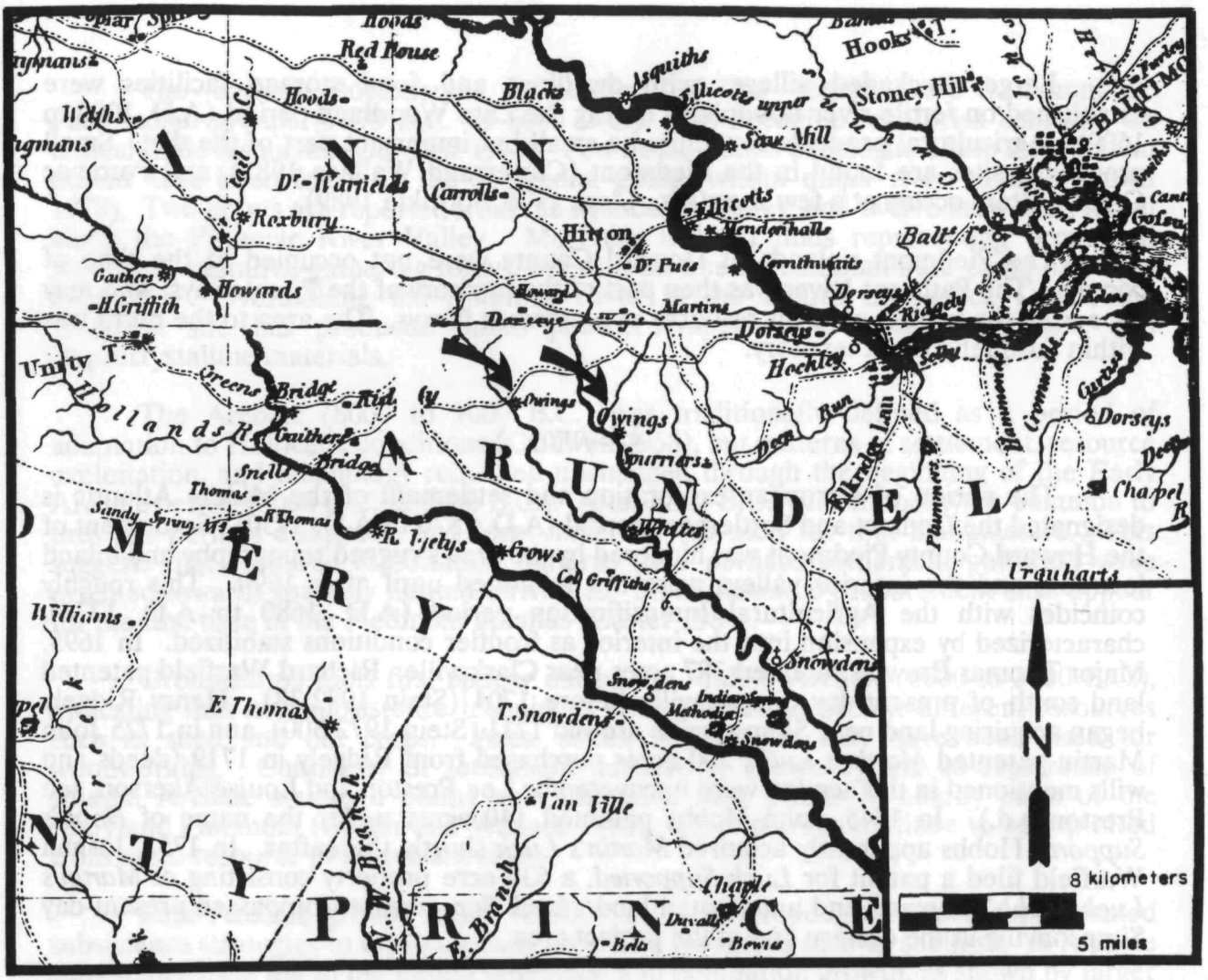


FIGURE 3. A portion of Dennis Griffith's (1795) Map of the State of Maryland. The two mills owned by (Richard) Owings on the Middle Patuxent and Little Patuxent Rivers are designated by arrows. The westernmost of the two later becomes the town of Simpsonville.

have facilitated Owings' acquisition of Warfield's Mill by 1794 (Griffith 1795; see Figure 3). In 1811, Owings resurveyed his property and named it *Four Brother's Portion*. Owings' October 17, 1818 will bequeaths his "mills" to his sons, Basil and Henry H. Owings. The use of the plural suggests that a second mill had been constructed by this time (although not necessarily a second mill structure).

The mill property stayed in the Owings family until mid-century, and the area came to be called Owingsville. By 1850, it had become a thriving commercial and industrial town. A manufacturer's census of that year lists two separate mills (owned by Henry H. Owings and Charles Simpson, respectively) and a textile factory (Akerson 1980a). The town's economic importance is indicated by the presence of two of Howard County's thirteen grist mills.

A post office was established in the town during 1850, with Simpson as postmaster. Simpson acquired Owings' interests in the town and renamed it Simpsonville, as documented in an 1852 deed. In 1865 ownership of the town passed to William Brayshaw, who also owned the woolen factory (Martenet 1860). Martenet's (1860) map (Figure 4) depicts a gristmill/sawmill, a store, a wheelwright shop, a

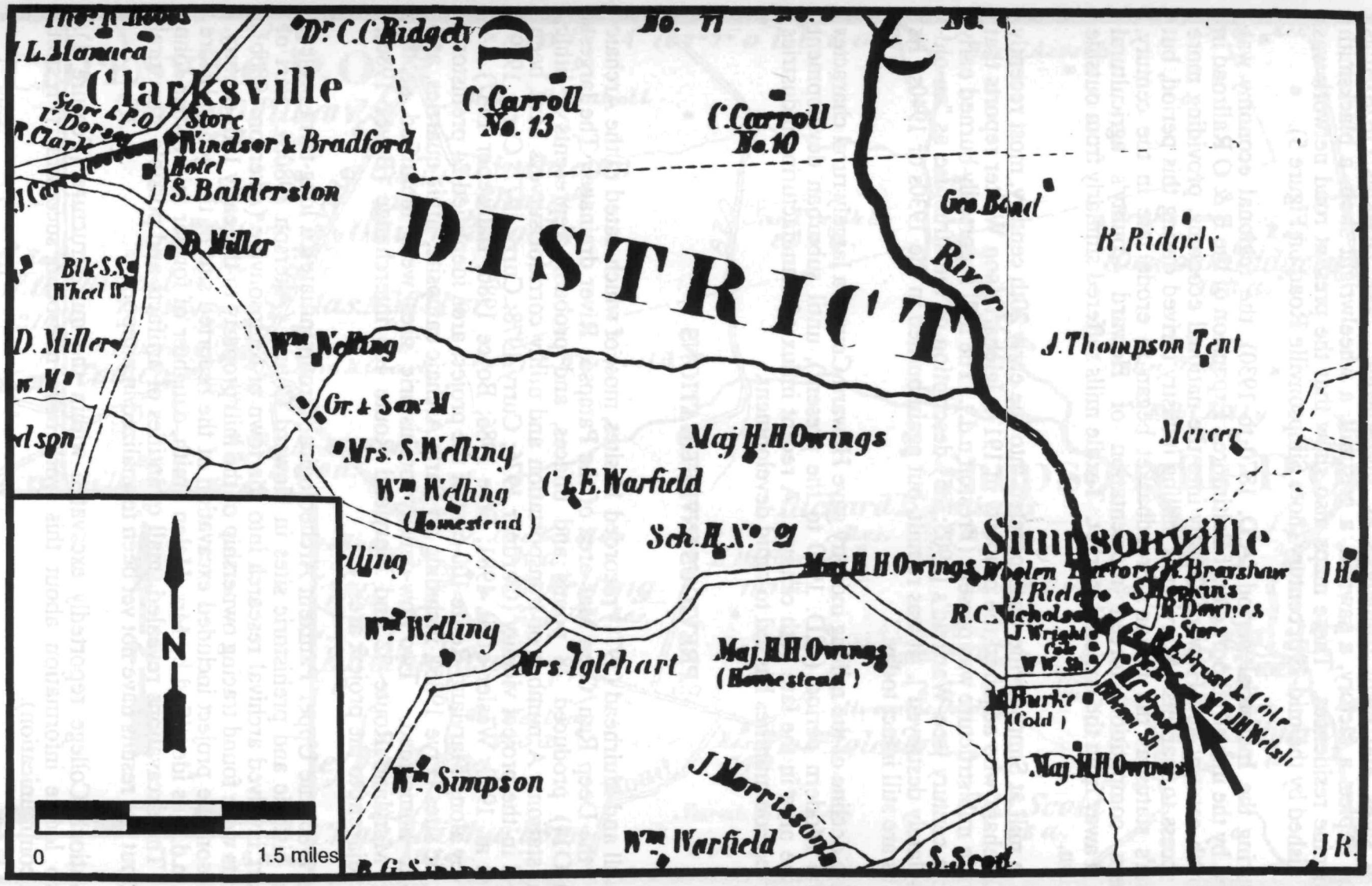


FIGURE 4. **Portion of Martenet's (1860) Map of Howard County, showing Simpsonville, Clarksville, and the intervening area. Although only a single mill ("Gr. & Saw"; see arrow) is depicted, documents indicate that two grist mills were in existence in 1850.**

blacksmith shop, and eight residences at Simpsonville. The Hopkins (1878)Atlas (Figure 5) depicts a factory, a sawmill, a gristmill, a wheelwright shop, a blacksmith shop, and nine residences. These maps also show that the present road network was well-established by the mid-19th century (note Simpsonville Road on Figure 5).

During the Industrial period (A.D. 1870 to 1930), the regional economy was dominated by the industrial port city of Baltimore. Expansion of the B & O Railroad in the mid-19th century tied Howard County into the national economy, providing more efficient access to markets. Maryland's milling industry thrived during this period, but the region's status as the nation's breadbasket began to erode late in the century. Midwestern competition forced reorientation of Howard County's agricultural production away from the national market. Textile mills suffered similarly from outside competition.

The mill at Simpsonville was operated into the early 20th century, most recently by John Iglehart, who acquired the property in 1917. Iglehart's son Walter reports that only a single mill structure was present (Preston n.d.). The mill reportedly burned early in the 20th century [see Warfield's (1905:385) description of the structure as "an old-time mill, lately destroyed"]. It was rebuilt, but again burned in the 1930s or 1940s. Its stone walls are still intact today.

The decline of the milling industry gave Howard County a largely rural character during the Modern period (A.D. 1930 to the present), until suburban development reached the area in the late 20th century. A recent influx of manufacturing industries and planned communities has led to rapid development.

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

Wall and Muirhead (1971) recorded 11 sites, most of which dated to the Archaic period, in the Deep Run/Glen Mar area of the Patapsco River drainage. The largest site (18HO14) produced 78 points and bifaces, and probably represents a lithic reduction station. A number of transportation and utility corridor surveys have been performed in the project vicinity (Gardner 1976; Curry 1978; Curry 1977; Curry 1979; Garrow et al. 1980; Wesler et al. 1981; Frye 1986; Boyce 1986; Ballweber 1987). A large survey along Maryland Route 100 east of the project area identified 24 prehistoric and historic sites (Frye 1986), including an Early Archaic campsite, lithic quarries, and an historic homestead. Two low-density prehistoric sites were identified at the proposed Maryland Route 32 and Maryland Route 108 interchange (Boyce 1986), which is adjacent to the project area.

In 1980, the Upper Patuxent Archeological Group initiated a long-term project to record historic and prehistoric sites in Howard County (Akerson 1980b). Part of their effort involved archival research into the town of Simpsonville (Akerson 1980b). Documents were found tracing ownership of the mill property to the early 18th century. The Simpsonville project included excavation of the reported site of the general store (Preston n.d.), as identified by Mrs. Helen Smith, daughter of former mill owner John Iglehart. The excavations revealed small quantities of artifacts and possible structural features, but the results have not yet been formalized in a report.

Antioch College reportedly excavated within the mill structure (Feature 1). Efforts to locate information about this work have not been successful (Preston, personal communication).

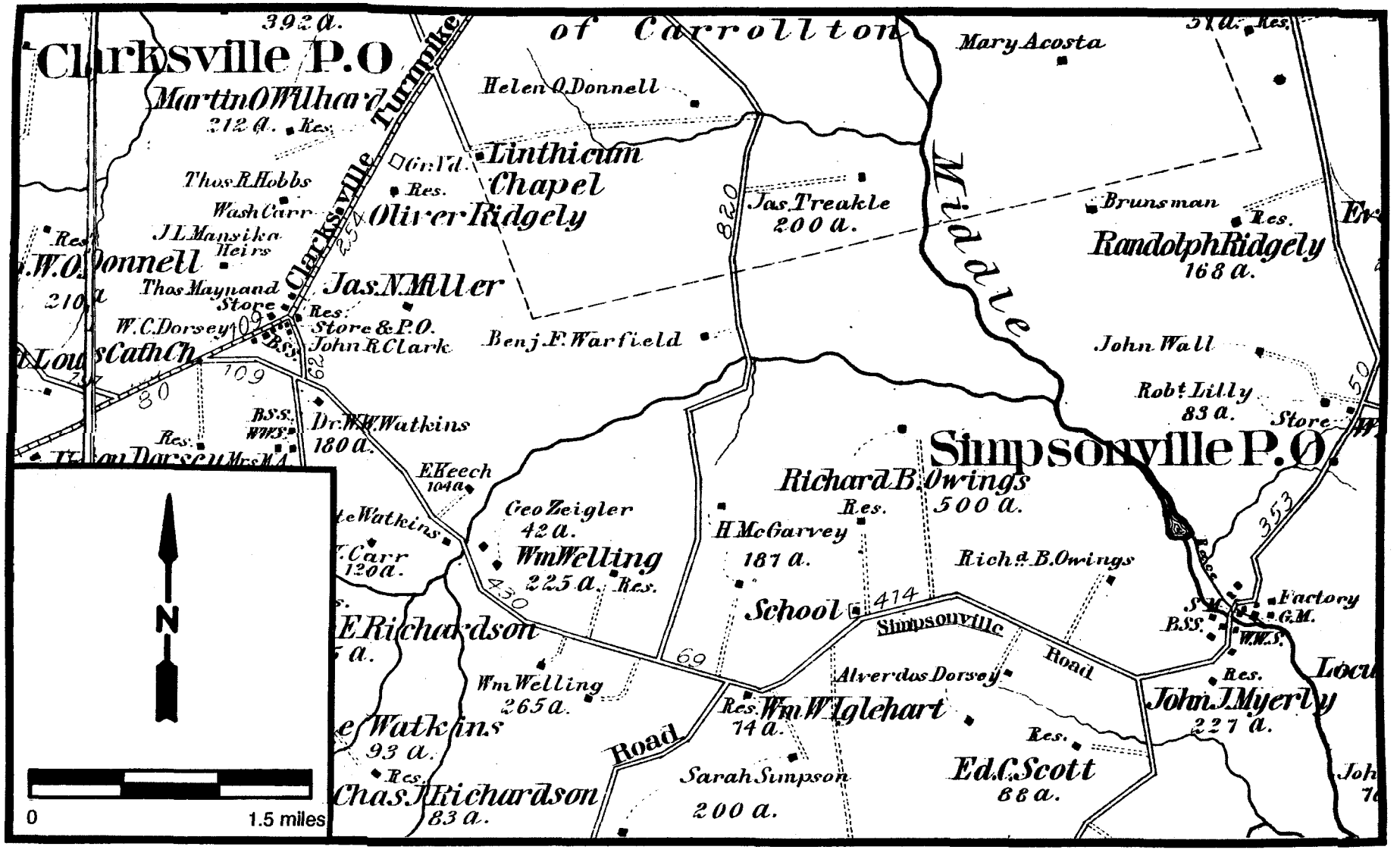


FIGURE 5. **Portion of Hopkins' (1878) Atlas of Howard County, showing Simpsonville, Clarksville, and the intervening area. Note dashed lines indicating the locations of the grist mill (GM) and sawmill (SM).**

METHODS OF INVESTIGATION

Research Considerations

Prior to fieldwork, the archeological potential of the project area was evaluated using regional predictive models and data gathered during resource management projects. While no formal model of prehistoric settlement has been developed for the Howard County Piedmont, information compiled by Steponaitis (1983) and Gardner (1978) can be applied to the study area. The Maryland Archeological Site Survey files, historic maps, aerial photographs, topographic maps, and soil maps were also examined.

Settlement patterns in the lower Patuxent region (Steponaitis 1983) focus on estuarine settings conspicuously absent from the Piedmont Patuxent drainage. Steponaitis' results are therefore not directly applicable to the study area, but they do provide useful information about an adjacent region. Sites were recorded in 75% of surveyed estuarine settings, 85% of subestuarine settings, 9.7% of riverine settings, and 4.4% of interior settings. Scatters were found in 73% of surveyed interior and riverine settings, 38% of estuarine settings, and 22% of subestuarine settings. Differential distribution of sites and scatters indicates functional variability between these types of remains.

Gardner's (1978) model of Archaic settlement covers Piedmont settings typical of the project area. Transitory base camps are the most common Archaic site type of the Piedmont uplands. Widely scattered sites occur along smaller creeks and streams, and in proximity to quartz outcrops. Data contained in the Maryland Archeological Site Survey files supports this information. Prehistoric sites on the USGS Clarksville and Savage 7.5' quadrangles occur along small drainages, and on hilltops or ridges near water.

Again, no formal model of historic settlement has been developed for the study area, but county histories, historical maps, and the Maryland Archeological Site Survey files provide useful information. Settlement of the region began in the early 18th century. The first settlements were agricultural homesteads, probably characterized by simple structures. However, many of the first settlers came from prosperous families, and more substantial dwellings were undoubtedly erected soon thereafter. Early dwellings were probably located on well-drained land near surface water, in areas of productive agricultural soil. Mills were established along the region's streams by the mid-18th century. Population increased substantially in the 19th century, and site locations were chosen primarily for access to roads, and only secondarily for factors such as soil, drainage, and water (Periam 1884). Historic maps as early as 1860 also indicate a shift in settlement towards the expanding road network (Figures 4 and 5).

Site types shown on historic maps include residences, mills, blacksmith shops, wheelwright shops, textile factories, stores, schools, and churches. Several isolated structures and groups of structures are depicted in or near the project area on the 1860 Martenet Map of Howard County (Figure 4) and the 1878 Hopkins Atlas of Howard County (Figure 5). The Hatfield Residence [HO268 on the Maryland Structures Inventory kept by the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT)] and the Owings-Myerly House (MHT HO165) are within the project area. The River Hill Farm (MHT HO158) and

Welling's Stone House (MHT HO164) are close to, but outside, the project area. Extrapolating from information contained in the Maryland Archeological Site Survey Files, historic sites are expected on well-drained, flat to gently sloping hills and ridges, especially near historic roads and intersections (Clarksville and Savage 7.5' quadrangles). Streamsides are also likely places to find historic sites.

The information summarized above was used to estimate the archeological potential of the project area. Landform, drainage, slope, and proximity to water were considered important determinants of site location. Level, well-drained terraces and benches near streams or rivers were considered *high potential areas* for prehistoric and historic sites. Nine rivers and streams within the project area were designated Areas 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, 13, and 17. Each drainage was field checked on foot to determine if areas meeting the above criteria were present, and all such areas were tested. The terrain adjacent to the project area's small, high-gradient streams was very steep, but several localities were tested in Areas 6 and 17.

Hilltops or ridgetops more than 100 m from water were considered *moderate potential areas*. Eight hilltops in the project right-of-way were designated Areas 2, 4, 8, 9, 11, 14, 15, and 16. Permission to enter Areas 8 and 9 was denied because of agricultural activity. These are not recommended for survey because little cultural material was found on other surveyed hilltops at similar distances from water.

Field Procedures

Soil exposures were examined by surface inspection. Fields were surveyed by parallel transects spaced 7.5 m apart. When cultural material was encountered, the surrounding area was closely examined to define the nature and extent of remains. Areas lacking exposed soil surfaces were evaluated by shovel test pits. Each test pit was 40 cm in diameter and excavated to sterile clay subsoil (25 to 40 cm deep) in upland settings and to a depth of at least 50 cm in silty sediments. Soil was screened through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth, and artifacts were collected for analysis. High potential areas were tested at 40 m intervals. When cultural material was found, additional shovel test pits were dug at 20 m intervals to determine the nature and extent of remains. A site record was filled out, the site was photographed, and it was mapped with compass and tape.

In the laboratory, artifacts were washed, labelled, identified, and cataloged. Variability of the artifact assemblage was compared and contrasted to evaluate each site's potential to yield important information. Artifacts, records, and photographs from the project are curated by the Maryland Geological Survey, Division of Archeology, in Baltimore.

RESULTS OF FIELDWORK

Survey Areas

Nine stream valleys and eight hilltops were examined for areas considered to have high or moderate archeological potential. The project area began about 450 m east of Maryland Route 108, at the eastern end of the area examined by Boyce (1986). A large, low density scatter of flaked stone artifacts (18HO140) was recorded by Boyce (1986) immediately west of the present survey area.

Area 1

Area 1 (130 m by 50 m) is a second order stream complex at the west end of the survey area (Figure 6). The stream is flanked mostly by steep terrain, but two relatively flat areas were tested. A single quartz flake (18HOX19) was found in one of four shovel test pits.

Area 2

Area 2 (130 m by 70 m) is a ridgetop overlooking Area 1 (Figure 6). The flat, well-drained area is about 50 m distant and 8 m in elevation above the second order stream complex. Mixed historic/prehistoric site 18HO149 was found on the hilltop. In addition to historic features possibly representing a structure location, three quartz flakes were recovered from three of seven test pits on the hilltop. An eighth shovel test pit was dug on a small (5 m by 10 m) bench on the hillslope, but no material was found.

Area 3

Area 3 (180 m by 50 m) is a dry ravine covered by open woodland (Figure 6). Due to the area's steep gradient (up to 8% slope), no testing was performed.

Area 4

Area 4 (400 m by 100 m) is a ridgetop overlooking an unnamed branch of the Middle Patuxent River (Figure 6). The ridgetop is about 21 m in elevation above and 150 m distant from water. Because the ridgetop was planted in soybeans, it was surveyed by Steponaitis' (1983) ungridded perimeter transect method, involving examination of a 10 to 15 m wide swath around the field perimeter closest to the river. A transect through the field along a vehicle path was also examined. A single quartz projectile point tip (18HOX20) was recovered.

Area 5

Area 5 (125 m by 50 m) is a steep ravine covered by open woodland (Figure 6). Due to the area's very steep gradient (15 to 25% slope), no testing was performed.

Area 6

Area 6 (370 m by 90 m) is the floodplain of a branch of the Middle Patuxent River (Figure 6). The area is covered by open woodland. The poorly-drained lower margin of the floodplain (less than a meter in elevation above the river) has a low site potential. The upper margin, where the floodplain meets the valley wall, is better drained. Well-drained portions of the floodplain were tested as high potential areas. Five shovel test pits were excavated on the east bank of the stream. Only scattered historic artifacts were recovered (Appendix VI). The west bank of the river is poorly drained, and was not tested. However, a vehicle trail following the upper margin of the floodplain was examined. No cultural material was present within the project area, but a rhyolite flake (18HOX21) was found on a hillside 200 m north of the right-of-way.

Area 7

Area 7 (300 m by 50 m) is a steep intermittent drainage channel west of Trotter Road (Figure 7). Due to the area's steep gradient (up to 25% slope), no testing was performed.

Areas 8 and 9

Areas 8 and 9 are hilltops east of the Middle Patuxent River branch (Figure 7). Permission to examine the areas was denied because a corn crop was in the field. The areas are about 250 m distant and 21 m in elevation above the nearest water.

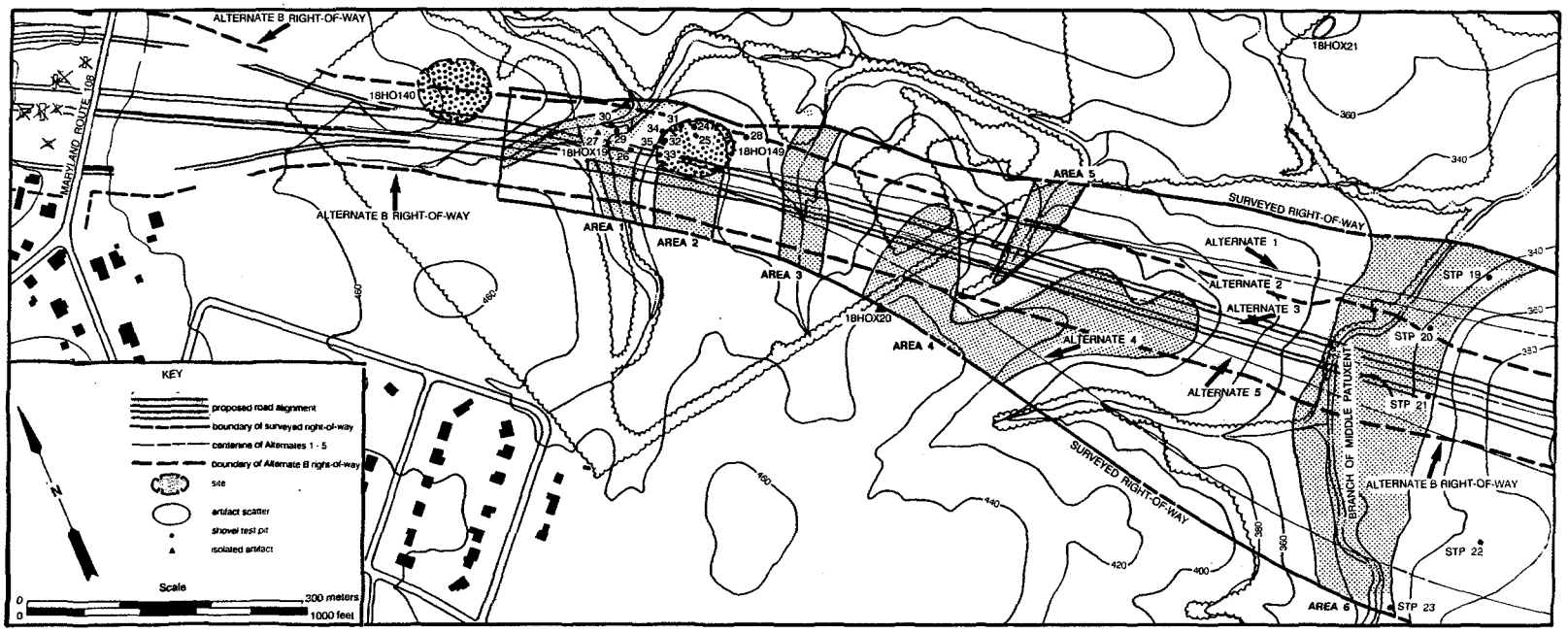


FIGURE 6. **Westernmost portion of the project area, showing areas of proposed road construction in relation to archeological resources. The Heritage Heights site (18HO149) overlooks the confluence of three low-order streams. Site 18HO140 was recorded by Boyce (1986).**

A small cemetery with interments dating to the 19th century is located 450 m south of the Alternate B right-of-way, just west of Trotter Road (see Figure 7). It was used by the Welling family, who settled in the area in the early 18th century.

Area 10

Area 10 (240 m by 50 m) is the first drainage east of Trotter Road (Figure 7). Due to the area's steep gradient (up to 15% slope), no testing was performed.

Area 11

Area 11 (130 m by 70 m) is a flat, gently sloping hilltop covered by scrub vegetation (Figure 7). Areas of exposed soil including a vehicle path and bare patches 1 m to 2 m in diameter (average surface visibility estimated between 5 and 10%) were examined, but no cultural material was observed.

Area 12

Area 12 (490 m by 50 m) is a second order stream fed by a series of springs (Figure 7). The area is covered by a forest of oaks, beech, walnut, maple, and poplar. Five shovel test pits were excavated on level, well-drained areas of the stream floodplain and nearby hilltops. Two nails were recovered from one shovel test pit.

Area 13

Area 13 (240 m by 50 m) is a spring fed stream surrounded by riparian vegetation (Figure 7). The River Hill Farm, an historic structure designated MHT HO158 on the Maryland Structures Inventory, is located 70 m north of the right-of-way near Parcel 13. Seven Shovel test pits were excavated within the right-of-way, producing scattered historic material (coal, bottle glass, a nail, and a brick fragment) and two prehistoric artifacts (a rhyolite flake and a possible quartz flake, 18HOX22). Sructural remains on a hillslope south of the spring were reported to archeologists, and were recorded as the Spring Hill site (18HO148).

Area 14

Area 14 (370 m by 90 m) is a grassy hilltop and hill saddle (Figure 8). Areas of exposed soil including bare patches 0.5 m to 1 m in diameter (average surface visibility estimated at 15%) were examined, but no cultural material was observed.

Area 15

Area 15 (180 m by 130 m) is a gentle, grassy slope (Figure 8). Areas of exposed soil including a vehicle trail and bare patches 1 m to 3 m in diameter (average visibility estimated between 10 and 15%) were examined, but no cultural material was observed.

Area 16

Area 16 (300 m by 130 m) is a grassy hillslope (Figure 8). Soil exposures that were examined included areas disturbed by emplacement of utility poles and bare patches 1 m to 2 m in diameter (average surface visibility estimated between 10 and 15%), but no cultural material was observed.

Area 17

Area 17 (610 m by 30 m) is the area along Cedar Lane near the Middle Patuxent River (Figure 9). The Simpsonville Stone Ruins (18HO80) were found in the right-of-way north of the river. Surface indications suggest the area south of the river has been disturbed by roadbuilding and residential construction, and no testing was performed. The area east of the Pindell School Road intersection (including terrain overlooking the Middle Patuxent River) was not included on mapping provided to archeologists and was not surveyed as part of the Phase I project. This area is recommended for additional survey.

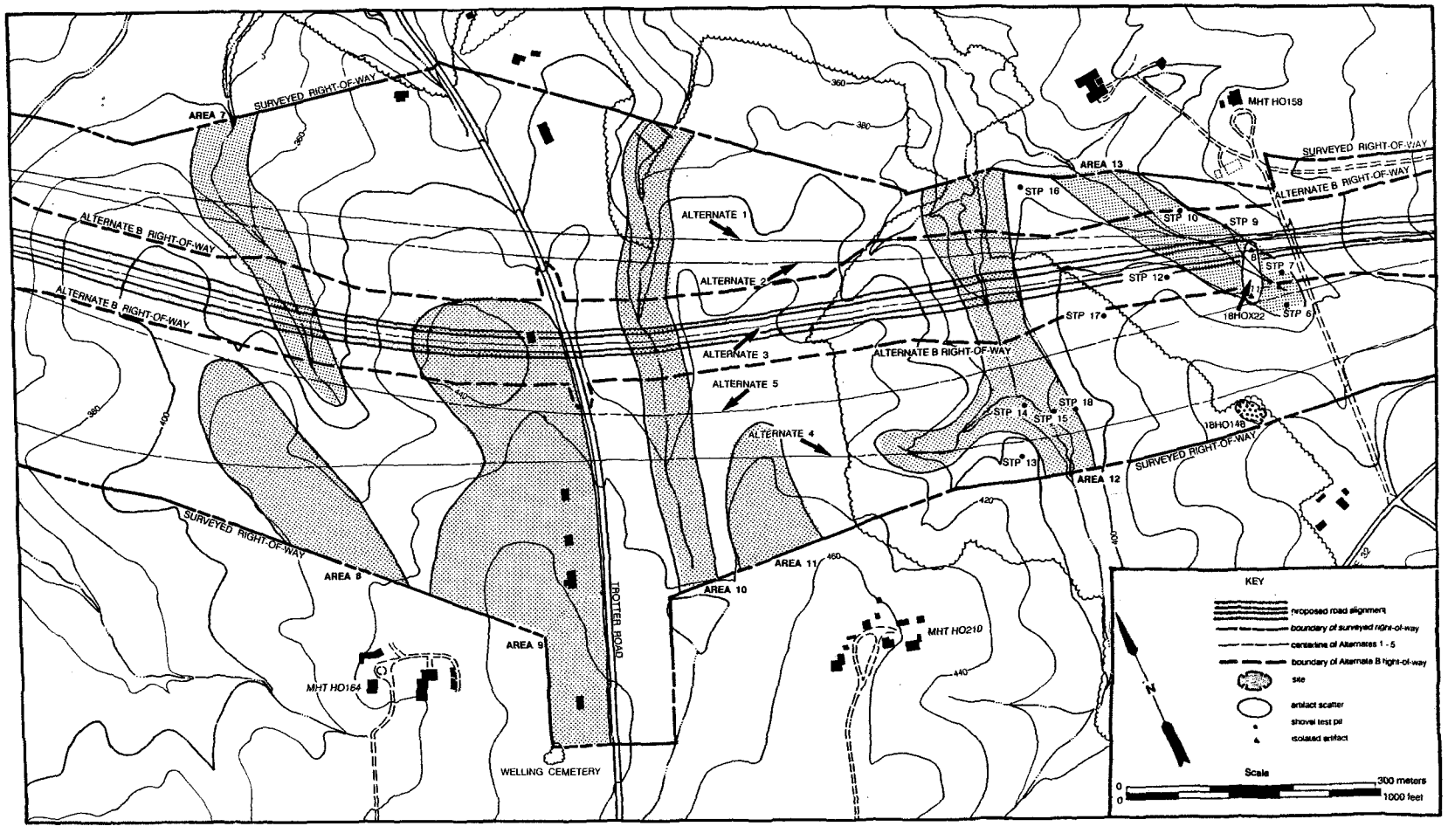


FIGURE 7. **West-central portion of the project area, showing areas of proposed road construction in relation to archeological resources.**

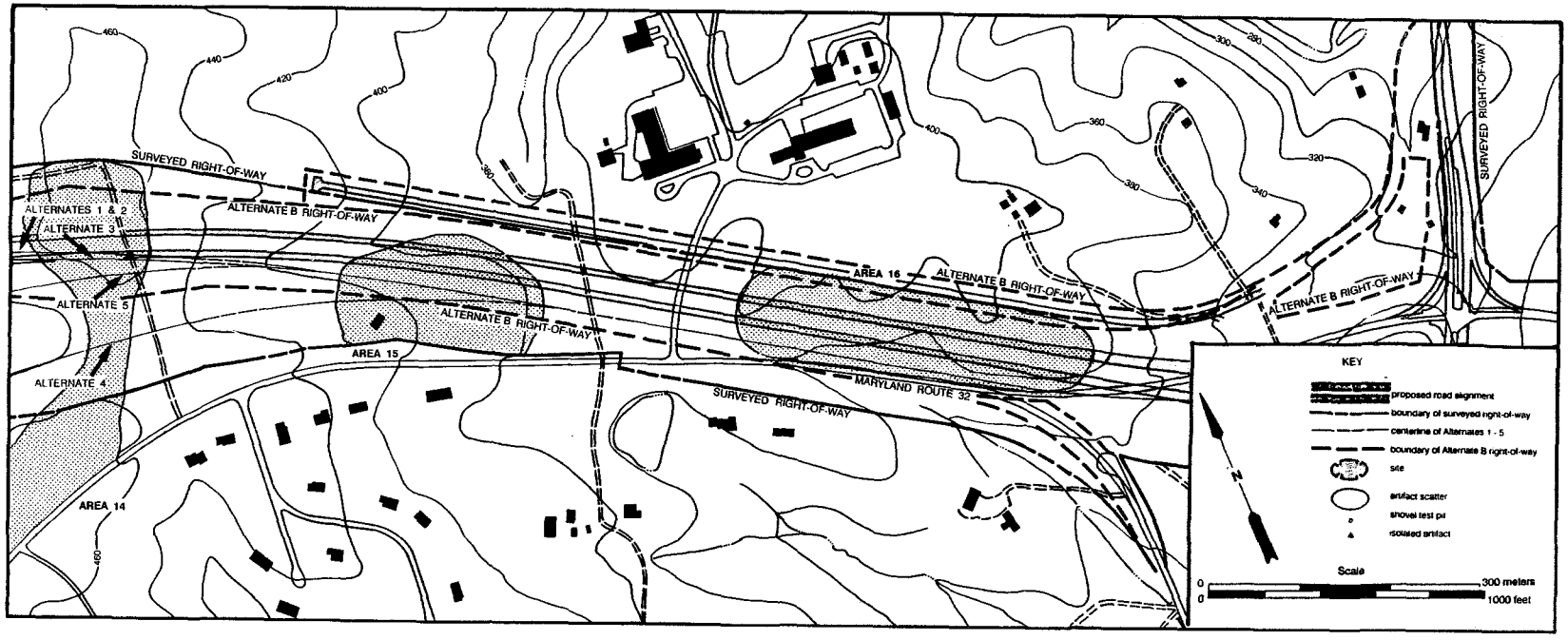


FIGURE 8. **East-central portion of the project area, showing areas of proposed road construction in relation to archeological resources.**

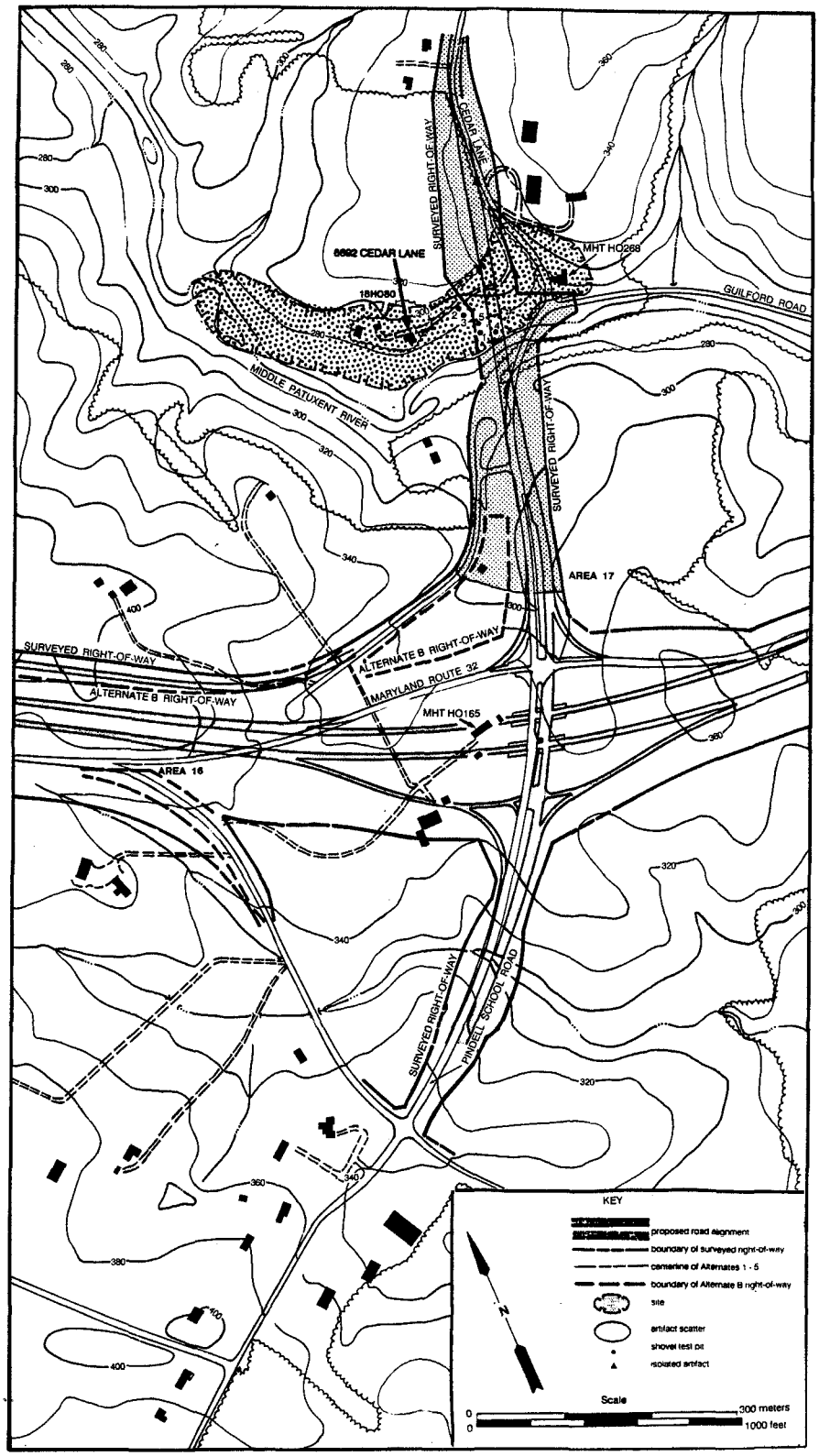


FIGURE 9. Easternmost portion of the project area, showing areas of proposed road construction in relation to archeological resources.

Archeological Resources

Three archeological sites and four isolated artifacts were recorded in the project area. The Simpsonville Stone Ruins (18HO80) are the remains of a late 18th through early 20th century town site. The Spring Hill site (18HO148) is an historic house site, and the Heritage Heights site (18HO149) is an historic house site and prehistoric artifact scatter. Four isolated prehistoric artifacts and sparse scatters were found: 18HOX19 through 18HOX22.

Simpsonville Stone Ruins (18HO80)

The Simpsonville Stone Ruins are the remains of a late 18th through early 20th century mill town on the forested floodplain of the Middle Patuxent River (Figures 9 through 12). Soils on the site, *Manor very stony loam* and *Comus silt loam*, are relatively light and easily screened. Excavation unit profiles showed no evidence that the site was plowed. Artifact deposits are likely to be deep in parts of the site. Material was recovered up to 130 cm below surface near the river, and up to 45 cm below the surface on a colluvial slope overlooking the floodplain.

Five shovel test pits were excavated as part of preliminary explorations at the site. Artifact density averaged 481 artifacts per cubic meter. Two of the test pits were excavated in general site contexts (Shovel Test Pits 4 and 5), producing scattered structural and domestic artifacts such as whiteware ceramics, bottle glass, and nails. Both of these test pits contained recent flood deposits up to 55 cm thick. Shovel Test Pit 5, near Feature 3, also contained a layer of rocks and gravel, which may be of cultural origin. Descriptions of the three remaining test pits are presented in the discussion below.

A large number of features are visible on the site surface. The most prominent is the standing ruin of a stone-walled mill structure measuring 15 m square (Feature 1; see Figures 10 and 12). The walls of the ruin are composed of blocks of quarried gneiss, which becomes smaller towards the top (Figure 10). Corners are constructed of stone quoining composed of large quarried gneiss blocks. Window and door openings

FIGURE 10. Ruins of the mill structure (Feature 1) at Simpsonville, looking northwest.

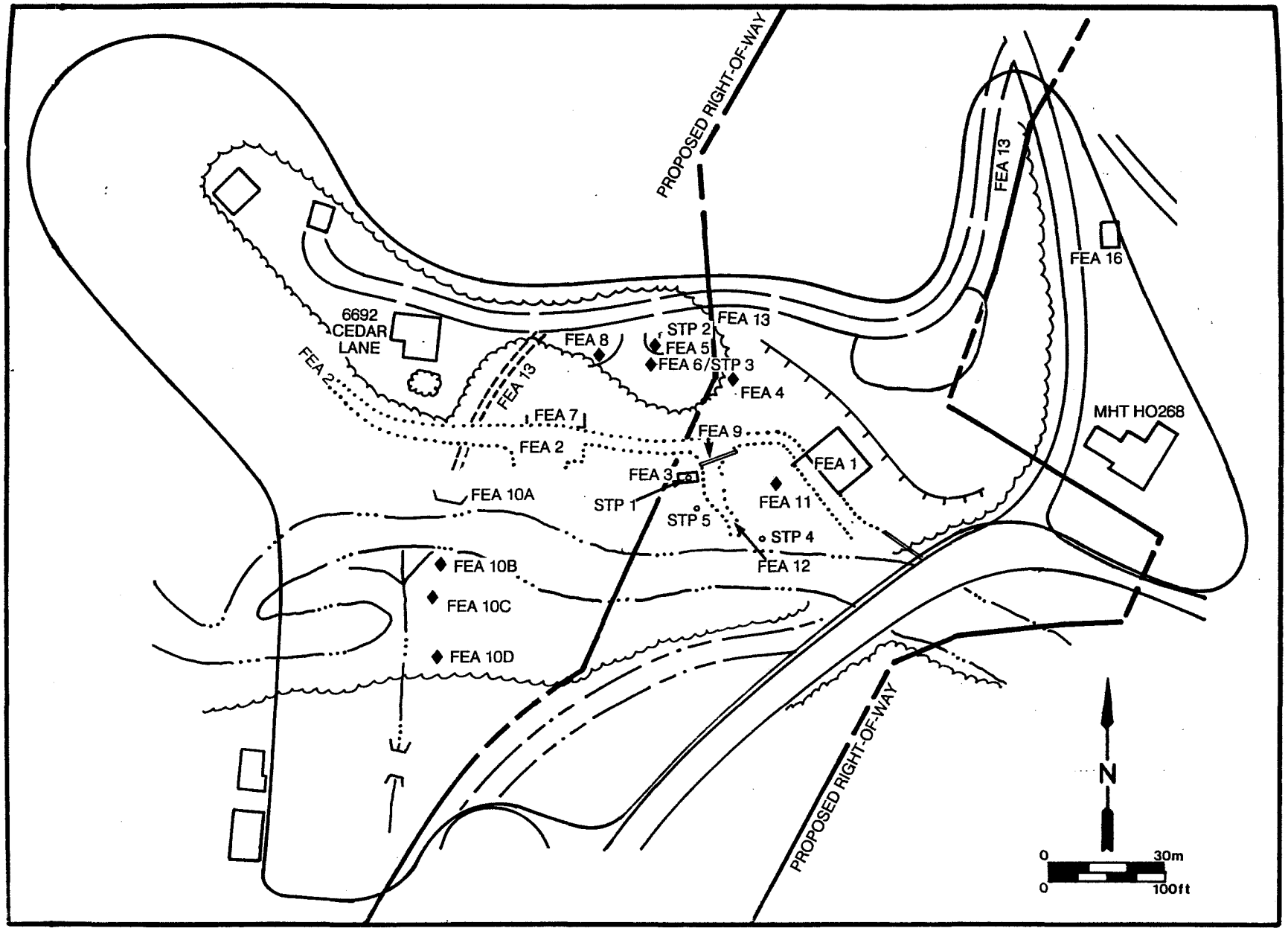


Figure 11. **Part of the Simpsonville Stone Ruins, showing archeological features and shovel test pits excavated during Phase I Survey. Note the locations of historic structures labeled 6692 Cedar Lane and MHT HO268. Features 14 and 15 are not shown on this map.**

are capped by exterior stone lintels and interior wooden lintels. The west wall has a central arched opening through which the water wheel may have passed. The mill reportedly burned twice in the early 20th century (Akerson 1980b), as attested by charred window and door lintels. Early 20th century paintings (Figure 12) show that the mill was a three and one-half story structure with a gambrel roof. The roof and floors are gone, leaving only the exterior walls. The south and west walls are largely intact, the north wall is partially intact, and the east wall is badly damaged. Inside the southeast corner of the structure are the remains of a chimney. A stone-lined depression is located just inside the arch opening, and a concrete-lined hole (Figure 13) is located to the southeast.

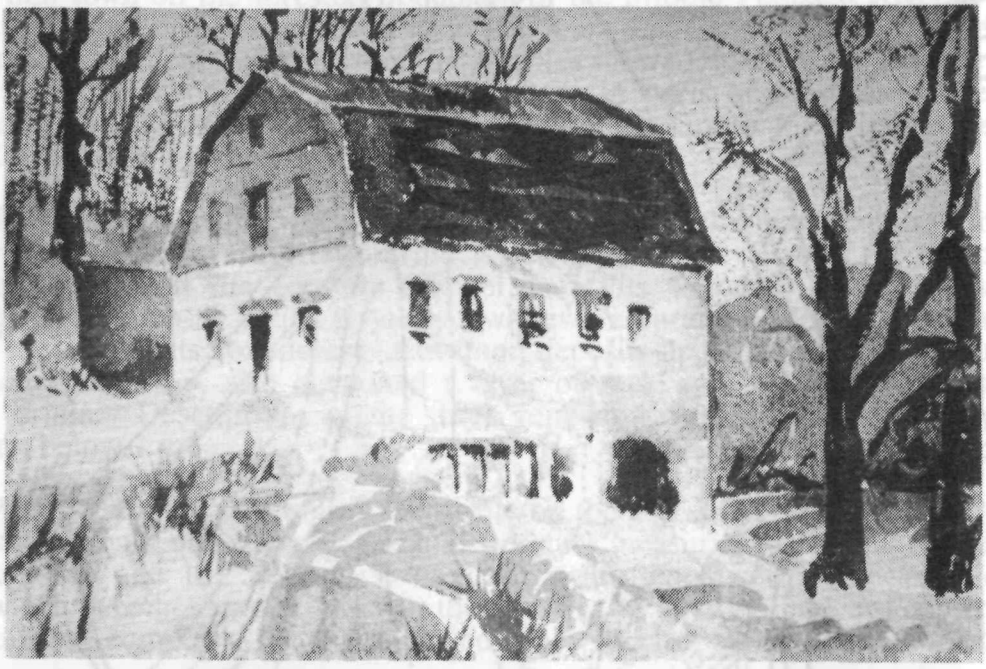


FIGURE 12. The mill as it appeared in the early 20th century.

FIGURE 13. Circular, concrete-lined feature within the mill structure, looking east.

Outside the west wall are the wheel basin and the intact headrace. About 20 m upstream of the mill, abutting the headrace, is the remains of a concrete floodgate (Feature 9) that diverted water into a waste race (Feature 12). The headrace (Feature 2) extends about 350 m (1150 ft) upstream to the remains of the milldam (Feature 15). Although the dam is no longer intact, remnant boulder piles are exposed in both streambanks (Figure 14). On the northeast bank, at the entrance to the headrace, is a masonry watergate constructed of shaped gneiss blocks (Feature 14; see Figure 15).

A number of additional features were recorded in the vicinity of the mill structure (Figure 11). Feature 13 is a former road alignment, part of which is now the driveway leading to 6692 Cedar Lane, and part of which is no longer in use. The roadway appears to follow the same alignment as the main road through Simpsonville shown on Martenet's 1860 map, and "Simpsonville Road" shown on Hopkins' 1878 Atlas. The road alignment is again shown on the 1926 Laurel 15' USGS quadrangle.

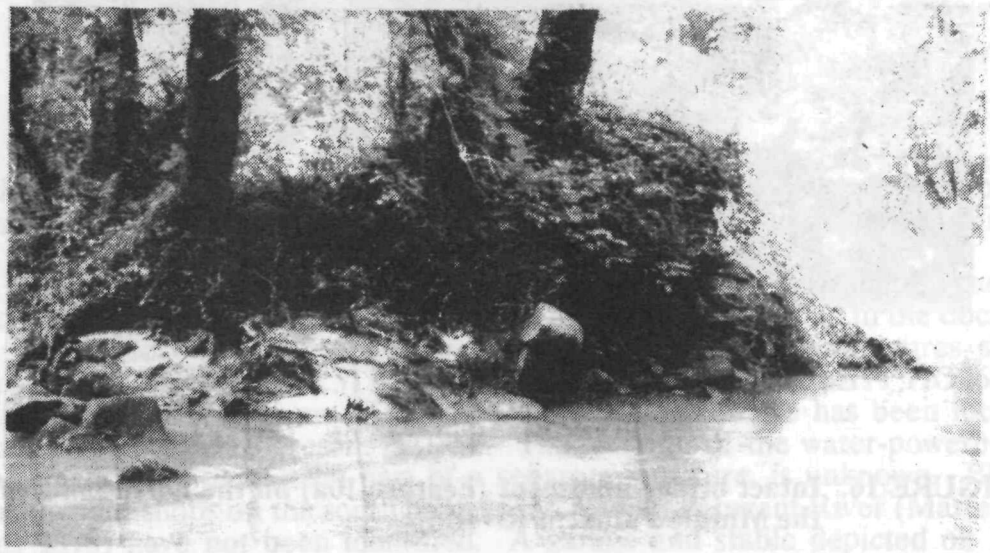


FIGURE 14. Remnants of the milldam (Feature 15), looking southwest. All that is left of the dam are boulders eroding from the streambank and lying in the streambed.

FIGURE 15. Spencer Geasey standing within the race gate (Feature 14), looking southeast towards the mill.

Several other features may also be related to this road alignment. Feature 7 is a stone and concrete feature that may represent the abutment of a bridge where the road crossed the headrace, as shown on a map of early 20th century Simpsonville drawn from memory by Walter Iglehart [the map is not reproduced in this report, but can be found in Preston's (n.d.) files]. Concrete fragments along the riverbank south of Feature 7 may also be related to the bridge. Features 10a and 10b are a pair of massive bridge abutments (one of which is intact) where the old road alignment crossed the Middle Patuxent River (Figure 16). Features 10c and 10d are traces of smaller abutments flanking a flood channel (Figure 11).

FIGURE 16. Intact bridge abutment (Feature 10a) on the north bank of the Middle Patuxent River.

Feature 5 is an earthen terrace adjacent to the 19th century road alignment. Its configuration and proximity to the road suggested a structure might be present. The location of Feature 5 coincides with a structure on the Hopkins Atlas (Figure 5), and the "former location" of a store on Iglehardt's map of early 20th century Simpsonville. Shovel Test Pit 2 was excavated on the terrace. Structural material and domestic artifacts recovered from the test pit included brick fragments, mortar, window glass, machine-cut nails, wire nails, lead-glazed earthenware ceramics, bottle glass, and cut bone. Structural debris was particularly common in a layer of reddish brown silt between 15 and 35 cm.

Shovel Test Pit 3, excavated at the foot of Feature 5, revealed a buried alignment of mortared stone 40 cm below the present ground surface. The alignment, which was designated Feature 6, may represent a structural footing or foundation. The shovel test pit also produced structural debris (mortar, plaster, window glass, machine cut nails, and wire nails) and domestic material (bottle glass, metal can fragments, pieces of a leather shoe, a watch face, and cut bone).

Feature 8 is a second terrace adjacent to the 19th century road alignment. Its configuration, location, and the presence of a gneiss block protruding from the ground surface suggest that it might represent a structure location. It was not tested.

Feature 4 is the location of the early 20th century general store, as identified by informant Helen Smith. The area was excavated by Preston, who found small quantities of artifacts and possible brick alignments. Prior to Preston's excavations, the

structure itself had been moved to its present location at 7890 Guilford Road. Feature 11 is a cluster of gneiss cobbles of the kind used for construction of other site features. Feature 16 is a mortared-stone structural foundation east of present Cedar Lane. The feature is located on a terrace excavated into a steep hillslope.

Feature 3 is a subterranean structural feature lined with stone masonry. The feature is close to the mapped location of the sawmill on Martenet's (1860) map (Figure 4). Shovel Test Pit 1 was excavated within the feature. A 53 cm layer of brown silt was found overlying yellowish brown clay silt. Artifacts recovered from the test pit included modern bottle glass, an ironstone vessel handle, window glass, nails, and mortar. A whole bottle was also found, embossed with the following legend:

REGISTERED
FRED BAUERNSCHMIDT
AMERICAN
TRADE MARK
BREWERY
BALTO, MD.
THIS BOTTLE NEVER SOLD

A shield appears between the words "TRADE" and "MARK" in the center of the legend. It is similar to a mark dated between 1905 and 1912 by Ford and Ford (1974:Figure 2d).

Possible correlations between archeological features and structures known from historic records are shown in Table 2. Several structures mentioned in the documentary record are not accounted for. Only two of nine residential structures shown on Hopkins' (1878) Atlas (Figure 5) have been positively identified: MHT HO268 and the structure at 6692 Cedar Lane (Figure 11). One mill structure has been located, but records suggest two were present in 1850. The location of the water-powered woolen factory, which could have been part of a separate structure, is unknown. Blacksmith and wheelwright shops on the south bank of the Middle Patuxent River (Martenet 1860; Hopkins 1878) have not been identified. A garage and stable depicted on Iglehart's map of early 20th century Simpsonville may be located in an overgrown area behind the house at 6692 Cedar Lane.

TABLE 2. Possible correlation between structures documented in historic records and structural features recorded at the Simpsonville Stone Ruins (18HO80).

Area	Martenet (1860)	Hopkins (1878)	Recorded cultural features
north of river, west of 19th century road	Major H. H. Owings J. Reily S. Hopkins R.C. Nicholson Woolen Factory, W. Brayshaw	Richard B. Owings structure structure structure	 6692 Cedar Lane
north of river, east of 19th century road	R. Downes, Store —— W.E. Frost & Cole Gr. & Saw, M.T.J.H. Welsh ——	Factory structure structure G.M. SM structure	MHT HO268 Feature 1 Feature 3 Feature 5
south of river, west of 19th century road	J. Wright Cole WW Sh.	structure structure BSS.	
south of river, east of 19th century road	H.C. Frost, Blksm. Sh. M. Burke (Cold) Maj. H.H. Owings	W.W.S. structure John J. Murphey	

These possible correlations are based on interpretations of nineteenth century maps and records and are intended only as suggestions to guide further research. Their accuracy remains to be verified through intensive archeological and archival research.

Preliminary site boundaries established after of Phase I investigations are shown in Figure 17. The preliminary boundaries encompass all structural features found on the surface, as well as historic standing structures. Intensive testing might reveal the actual site boundary to be larger than shown. Nineteenth century maps depict several structures south of the Middle Patuxent River. Although the area appears to have been disturbed by residential construction and several episodes of roadbuilding, intensive testing might reveal undisturbed areas.

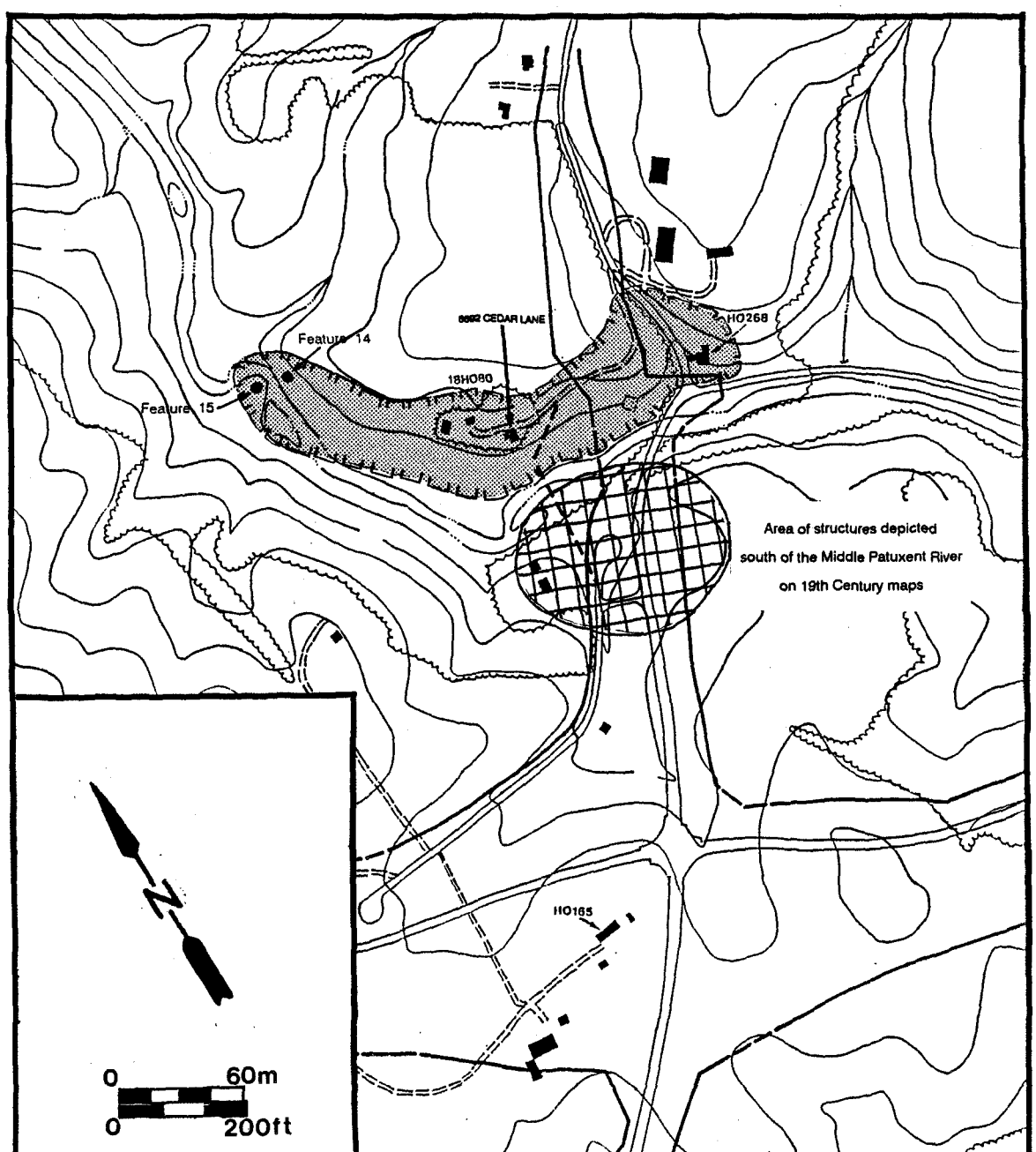


FIGURE 17. **The Simpsonville Stone Ruins, showing preliminary site boundaries established after completion of Phase I survey. Note the area south of the river where structures are shown on 19th century maps. The dashed line indicates approximate route of 19th century Simpsonville Road.**

Heritage Heights site (18HO149)

The Heritage Heights site is a mixed historic and prehistoric site consisting of possible structural features, a trash dump, and a prehistoric artifact scatter (Figures 6, 18, and 19). The site measures 60 m by 70 m, and is located on a wooded ridge overlooking a second-order stream (Figure 2). Soils are part of the Manor series, and a plowed soil horizon was identified in shovel test pits. Historic features identified at the site include a 30 cm high earthen platform (Feature 1), possibly representing a structure location; brick concentrations on the platform, possibly representing a collapsed chimney (Feature 2); a dense trash dump containing bottle glass, ceramics, metal, and leather (Feature 3); and a shallow ditch (about 10 cm deep and 15 cm wide) following the edge of the ridge. Galvanized metal fragments and frosted window glass were scattered east of Feature 1.

A non-random collection of diagnostic artifacts from the trash dump dates to the 20th century. Included in the collection are whiteware ceramics and bottles produced after 1903 on fully-automatic bottle machines (Appendix V). The bricks found on the earthen platform may be hand-made, and could therefore predate the 20th century. Furthermore, a structure designated the James N. Miller residence on the 1878 Hopkins Atlas (Figure 5) was plotted within 120 m of the Heritage Heights site. The site may represent the Miller residence or a related structure. If intact 19th century deposits are present, the site might be considered significant.

Seven shovel test pits were excavated on the ridgetop, revealing an 18 to 27 cm deep plowzone overlying clay silt subsoil. Three quartz flakes were recovered from three shovel test pits. Prehistoric artifact density is low (12 artifacts per cubic meter). Historic material (whiteware and earthenware ceramics, window glass, and bottle glass) was recovered from two shovel test pits. Historic artifact desity was also low (24 artifacts per cubic meter). The only diagnostic artifacts were the whiteware ceramics, manufactured from the mid-19th century to the present.

Spring Hill site (18HO148)

Situated on a hilltop 120 m north of a spring-fed stream head, the Spring Hill site is a moderate size (50 m diameter) site consisting of the remains of a rural domestic structure and an associated trash scatter (Figures 7, 20, and 21). The collapsed structure is marked by a debris pile that includes wooden boards and handmade bricks, indicating a frame structure with a brick chimney. The boards contain machine-cut nails generally indicative of the 19th century. Artifacts on the ground surface include scattered whole and fragmentary bottles and whiteware ceramics. Bottles are all of mid-twentieth century manufacture. No testing was performed at the site.

Other Resources

Scattered material was found throughout the remainder of the survey area. 18HOX19 is a quartz flake from a shovel test pit located on a stream floodplain in Area 1 (Figures 2 and 6). Two other shovel test pits on the floodplain produced no cultural material. A quartz projectile point tip was found on the surface (18HOX20) in Area 4, a ridgetop overlooking the branch of the Middle Patuxent River (Figures 2 and 6). A rhyolite flake (18HOX21) was found on a gentle hillslope 300 m north of the Alternate B right-of-way, near Area 6 (Figures 2 and 6). A rhyolite flake and a possible quartz flake (18HOX22) were found in two shovel test pits in Area 13 (Figures 2 and 7).

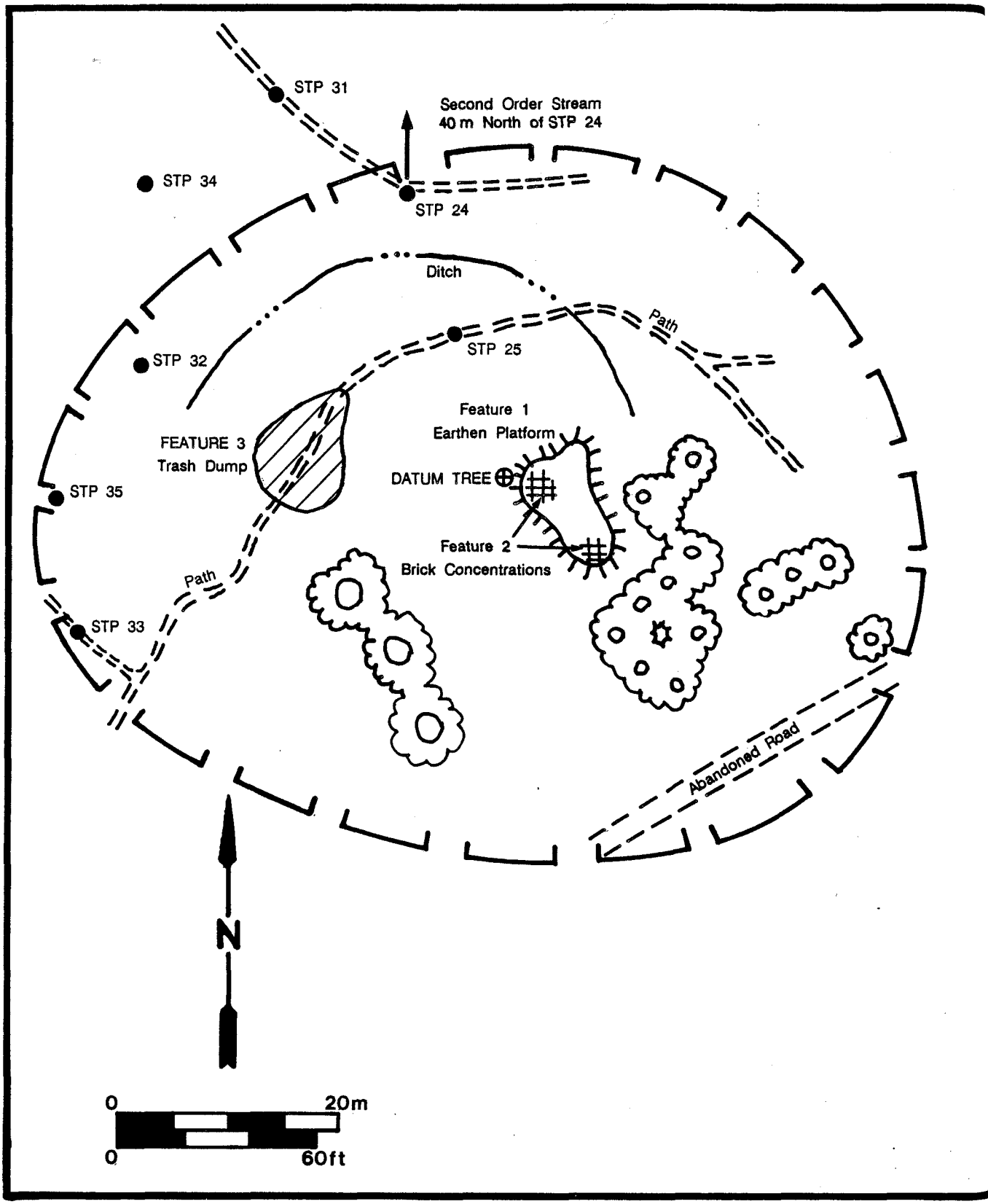


FIGURE 18. The Heritage Heights site (18HO149), showing site features and locations of shovel test pits.

FIGURE 19. The Heritage Heights site, showing forest cover in the area of Feature 1.

FIGURE 20. The Spring Hill site, showing structural elements on the ground surface.

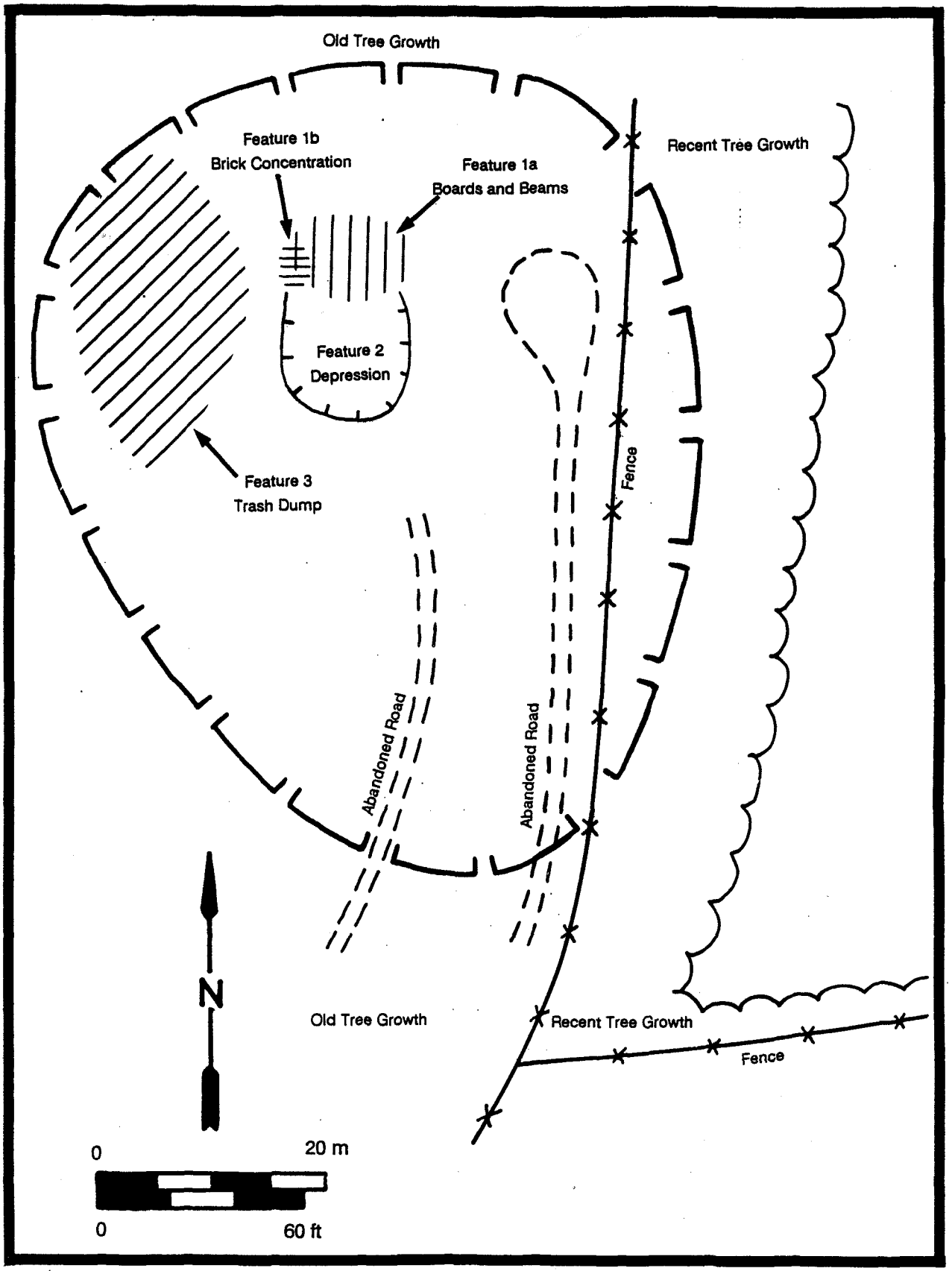


FIGURE 21. The Spring Hill site (18HO148), showing site features.

INTERPRETATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Simpsonville Stone Ruins (18HO80)

The Simpsonville Stone Ruins (18HO80) is a group of structural features located on the floodplain of the Middle Patuxent River. Archeological evidence indicates the site represents a small, mill-focused community. The central features of 18HO80 are the stone-walled mill ruins and associated water control features. Other structural remains are represented by stone foundations, earthen terraces, and a mortared stone alignment in a shovel test pit. Two nearby standing structures are contemporary with the archeological features: the Hatfield residence (MHT HO268), once the miller's domicile, and the structure located at 6692 Cedar Lane. Historic bridge abutments and traces of a former road alignment are also present.

Nineteenth century records indicate that Simpsonville was a thriving industrial and commercial village. Historic maps and commercial lists indicate the presence of two gristmills, a sawmill (probably housed in the same structure as one of the gristmills), a woolen factory, a blacksmith shop, a wheelwright shop, at least one store (several retailers and grocers are listed), and numerous residences (including that of a doctor).

Evaluation of potential site significance is based on site integrity, scarcity, historical significance, and research potential. The integrity of the site appears to be good, based on surface indications and limited Phase I excavations. The area north of the river shows no evidence of major disturbance on the surface. Water control features such as the headrace and gates are largely intact. The mill structure is largely intact, although it is not known whether its integrity was affected by the reported excavations of Antioch College. Several other structural features (Features 3, 5, and 6) are located near the mill. Good subsurface integrity is suggested by the discovery of a buried stone alignment (Feature 6) in Shovel Test Pit 3. Furthermore, it is likely that other archeological features remain to be discovered in untested parts of the site, including the area south of the Middle Patuxent River.

Mills were once a common feature of the 19th century landscape, and a number of standing mill structures have survived to the present. However, deposits associated with standing structures are not always well suited to archeological research, because recent activity may have disturbed early deposits. Attrition has diminished the number of archeologically-known mill sites in the region. Only a single archeological example of a mill site (18HO86) is recorded in Howard County, and its description does not indicate good preservation. In addition, only a few mill sites throughout Maryland have been professionally investigated (Hurry and Kavanagh 1983; Epperson n.d.; Sprinkle n.d.).

The historical significance of the site relates to the regional importance of the grain trade, which was the basis for the industrial development of Baltimore (Hurry and Kavanagh 1983). The Simpsonville Stone Ruins could be important as an example of how smaller industrial/commercial centers functioned within the regional economic system.

If undisturbed deposits are present, the research potential of the Simpsonville Stone Ruins is considered to be high. Investigations could yield information about several issues outlined in the state historic preservation plan (Maryland Historical Trust 1986), especially those associated with the transition from an agricultural to an

industrial society. Historic themes relating to the site include the economic, agricultural, and architecture/community planning themes. Because of the existence of a complex of associated features, it might be possible to study the overall town structure. Specific questions that might be addressed fall under two categories, covering site specific/methodological topics and regional topics. Site specific and methodological questions include:

How are archeological features related to structures on historic maps and documents?

Can different activity areas or other aspects of intrasite patterning be recognized?

Can 18th and 19th century landscapes be reconstructed from surviving site features?

What can we learn about the status and lifestyle of the site occupants?

What can we learn about procurement and purchasing patterns of small industrial/commercial towns?

Regional questions include:

What was Simpsonville's role in the regional economy, and how did the town relate to other local communities and to Baltimore?

What factors precipitated the development of industrial/commercial towns such as Simpsonville; what characteristics do such towns have in common?

What were the social and economic functions of industrial/commercial towns within the community and the region; to what degree were such towns socially and economically self-sufficient?

What can the Simpsonville Stone Ruins tell us about the economic development of Howard County?

Because of their information potential, the Simpsonville Stone Ruins (18HO80) are considered to be potentially significant. If the site cannot be avoided during construction, it is recommended that further archeological work be conducted to evaluate the National Register eligibility of the Simpsonville Stone Ruins (Ervin 1989).

The Heritage Heights site (18HO149)

The Heritage Heights site (18HO149) is an earthen terrace and brick concentration thought to represent the remains of a rural residential structure. An associated trash dump contains 20th century domestic refuse, but Hopkins' 1878 Atlas depicts the residence of James N. Miller in the approximate location of 18HO149, suggesting the site may represent the Miller residence or a related structure. A low density scatter of prehistoric material was also encountered at the Heritage Heights site. The small, sparse scatter probably represents short-term or intermittent use of the area during the prehistoric period.

If intact 19th century deposits are present at the Heritage Heights site, it may be able to provide important information about 19th century rural life, for instance, occupant status, subsistence, and procurement/purchasing patterns. Such information is not available from written histories, which traditionally focus on large-scale political events and the behavior of the upper economic classes. The Heritage Heights site is within the right-of-way of the chosen alternate, (Alternate B) and additional archeological work is recommended to evaluate site significance.

The Spring Hill site (18HO148)

The Spring Hill site (18HO148) is the remains of a rural residential structure. Structural remains include cut lumber and bricks, indicating a frame dwelling with a brick chimney. An eroded path leading to the structure probably represents an old drive. Twentieth century bottles and whiteware ceramics were scattered around the structural debris, but a 19th century construction date is suggested by machine-cut nails removed from structural boards. Such nails were manufactured from 1840 to the present, although recent production involves vastly smaller quantities for special uses.

Cut nails were largely replaced by wire nails by the 1890s or early 20th century. The structure does not appear on the 1878 Hopkins Atlas.

The integrity of the site appears to be good: there is no evidence of disturbance and structural remains are still present. If intact 19th century deposits are present, the site may be able to provide information about 19th century rural life that is often neglected in traditional historical records. The site is 150 m south of the right-of-way of the chosen alternate. It is recommended that the Spring Hill site be avoided during construction. If avoidance is not possible, further archeological work is recommended to evaluate the National Register eligibility of the Spring Hill site.

The four isolated artifacts and scatters represent brief, intermittent use of the area's stream valleys and hilltops, and are not likely to provide important information about prehistory. No further work is recommended at these localities. The Welling cemetery is outside the right-of-way and is not likely to be disturbed, but its location is provided to SHA managers for planning purposes (Figure 7).

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The Simpsonville Stone Ruins (18HO80) are the remains of an 18th and 19th century town located partially within the right-of-way. The site has the potential to yield information important in history, and is therefore considered potentially significant. It is recommended that the site be avoided during construction. If avoidance is not possible, it is recommended that additional archeological work be undertaken to evaluate site significance (Ervin 1989; see Appendix I).

The Heritage Heights site (18HO149) is the remains of a rural domestic structure and associated trash dump. If intact 19th century deposits are present, the site may be able to yield important information. Additional archeological work is recommended to evaluate site significance (Ervin 1989; see Appendix I).

The Spring Hill site (18HO148) is the remains of a rural residential structure and trash dump. The site is 150 m south of the selected right-of-way, and it is recommended that it be avoided during construction (Ervin 1987). If avoidance is not possible, further archeological work is recommended for the Spring Hill site.

The four isolated artifacts (18HOX19 through 18HOX22), are not likely to provide important information about prehistory, and no further archeological work is recommended at these localities.

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APPENDIX I

COST AND TIME ESTIMATES FOR ADDITIONAL WORK THE SIMPSONVILLE STONE RUINS, 18HO80

Phase II archeological investigations are required to assess the National Register eligibility of the Simpsonville Stone Ruins (18HO80) if the site cannot be avoided. The research design should utilize extensive historic background research to document the history of the town of Simpsonville. Fieldwork involves a systematic program of shovel testing, and possibly the use of remote sensing techniques, to delineate site boundaries and locate features and artifact concentrations. Approximately 400 shovel test pits will be required to examine the site. The shovel test pits and results of remote sensing will be used to determine placement of at least 29 1 m by 1 m excavation units. The excavation units will be used to examine areas of potential features and to test features located by earlier phases of work, in order to assess the significance of the site.

Time: 24 weeks	
background research	3 weeks
fieldwork	6 weeks
laboratory work	6 weeks
report preparation	9 weeks
A. Administrative	
Archeologist #1 (Project Manager), 10 days @ $135/day	$1350.00
Secretary #1, 5 days @ $105/day	525.00
	$1875.00
B. Research	
Archeologist #2 (Principal Investigator), 15 days @ $145	$ 2175.00
office worker, 1 person for 15 days @ $75/day	1125.00
	3300.00
C. Fieldwork	
Archeologist #1, 3 days @ $135/day	$ 405.00
Archeologist #2, 30 days @ $145/day	4350.00
Assistant Field director, 30 days @ $110/day	3300.00
Field crew, 6 people for 30 days @ $75/day	13,500.00
	21,555.00
D. Laboratory work	
Archeologist #2, 15 days @ 145/day	$ 2175.00
Collections Manager, 30 days @ $110/day	3300.00
Lab Crew, 6 people for 30 days @ $75/day	13,500.00
	18,975.00

E. Report Preparation	
Archeologist #1, 7 days @ $135	$ 945.00
Archeologist #2, 40 days @ 145/day	5800.00
Office Assistant, 40 days @ $75/day	3000.00
Graphics and Photography Specialist, 10 days @ $75/day	750.00
Secretary #1, 10 days @ $105/day	1050.00
	11,545.00
F. Other Expenses	
special analyses	$2000.00
Travel, SHA van:	600.00
Field supplies	400.00
Office and laboratory supplies	400.00
Report preparation and duplication	750.00
Office/laboratory rental, 6 months @ $200/month	1200.00
Telephone	200.00
	5550.00
Total Project Cost (rounded)	**$63,000.00**

Fieldwork Estimate

Site Area: 10,000 m^2 (ellipse measuring 50 m by 250 m)
400 shovel test pits @ 5/person/day = 80 person days
29 1m by 1m excavation units @ 0.25/person/day = 116 person days
mapping = 10 person days

Total fieldwork = 206 person-days

Estimated Provenience Units
shovel test pits: 400 units @ 5 levels/unit @ 23 artifacts/level = 46,000 artifacts
excavation units: 29 units @ 5 levels @ 120 artifacts/level = 17,400 artifacts

Total: 63,400 estimated artifacts

This cost and time estimate is provided to give the State Highway Administration an indication of the resources which may be needed to perform a preliminary site examination. The estimates are intended to represent averages which may vary depending upon the fees schedule and research strategy employed by individual investigators. The estimates do not include overhead, which commonly runs at 100% or more. Time has been budgeted in working days. Unforeseen circumstances, such as inclement weather or a winter field season, may require additional time or delay completion of the field investigations.

COST AND TIME ESTIMATES FOR ADDITIONAL WORK THE HERITAGE HEIGHTS SITE, 18HO149

Phase II archeological investigations are required to assess the National Register eligibility of the Heritage Heights site (18HO149). The research design should utilize historic background research to determine if the site is the remains of a structure shown on the Hopkins (1878) Atlas of Howard County. Fieldwork, if it is determined to be necessary after completion of background research, involves a systematic program of shovel testing to delineate precise site boundaries. Approximately 56 shovel test pits will be required to examine the site. The results of testing will be used to determine placement of at least three 1 m by 1 m excavation units intended to test archeological features, in order to assess the significance of the site.

Time: 7 weeks	
background research	2 weeks
fieldwork	1 weeks
laboratory work	1 weeks
report preparation	3 weeks
A. Administrative	
Archeologist #1 (Project Manager), 3 days @ $135/day	$ 405.00
Secretary #1, 1 day @ $105/day	105.00
	$ 505.00
B. Research	
Archeologist #2 (Principal Investigator), 10 days @ $145	$ 1450.00
office worker, 1 person for 10 days @ $75/day	750.00
	2200.00
C. Report Preparation (if no fieldwork is necessary	
Archeologist #2, 10 days @ $145	1450.00
Secretary # 1, 2 days @ $105	210.00
Other expenses	700.00
	*2360.00
Total Project Cost 1, rounded (if no fieldwork is performed)	**$5100.00**
D. Fieldwork (if necessary)	
Archeologist #1, 1 day @ $135/day	$ 135.00
Archeologist #2, 5 days @ $145/day	725.00
Field crew, 5 people for 5 days @ $75/day	1875.00
	2735.00
D. Laboratory work (if necessary)	
Archeologist #2, 5 days @ 145/day	725.00
Collections Manager, 5 days @ $110/day	550.00
Lab Crew, 5 people for 5 days @ $75/day	1875.00
	3150.00

* not included in Total Project Cost 2

E. Report Preparation (if fieldwork is performed)	
Archeologist #1, 4 days @ $135	$ 540.00
Archeologist #2, 15 days @ 145/day	2175.00
Office Assistant, 15 days @ $75/day	1125.00
Graphics and Photography Specialist, 2 days @ $75/day	150.00
Secretary #1, 5 days @ $105/day	525.00
	4515.00
F. Other Expenses	
Travel, SHA van:	200.00
Field supplies	100.00
Office and laboratory supplies	100.00
Report preparation and duplication	400.00
Office/laboratory rental, 2 months @ $200/month	400.00
Telephone	100.00
	1300.00
Total Project Cost 2, rounded (if fieldwork is performed)	**$17,000.00**

Fieldwork Estimate

Site Area: 5,600 m^2 (70 m x 80 m)
56 shovel test pits @ 7/person/day = 8 person days
3 1m by 1m excavation units @ 0.25/person/day = 12 person days
mapping = 8 person days

Total fieldwork = 28 person-days

Estimated Provenience Units
shovel test pits: 56 units @ 2 levels @ 3 artifacts/level = 336 artifacts
excavation units: 3 units @ 2 levels @ 15 artifacts/level = 90 artifacts

Total: 426 estimated artifacts

This cost and time estimate is provided to give the State Highway Administration an indication of the resources which may be needed to perform a preliminary site examination. The estimates are intended to represent averages which may vary depending upon the fees schedule and research strategy employed by individual investigators. The estimates do not include overhead, which commonly runs at 100% or more. Time has been budgeted in working days. Unforeseen circumstances, such as inclement weather or a winter field season, may require additional time or delay completion of the field investigations.

APPENDIX II
QUALIFICATIONS OF INVESTIGATORS

RICHARD G. ERVIN, PROJECT ARCHEOLOGIST

M.A. in Anthropology, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona. Thirteen years of archeological fieldwork in the Middle Atlantic region and elsewhere, mostly cultural resource management work.

SPENCER O. GEASEY, FIELD ASSISTANT

Over thirty years of experience in Maryland archeology, including numerous cultural resource management surveys. Authored publications on Maryland archeology in regional journals.

APPENDIX III
NOTES ON SITE NUMBERS

Sites are numbered according to the Smithsonian Institution trinomial system widely used by archeologists in the United States. The first numeral identifies the state (alphabetically, Maryland ranks 18th); the second unit is a two-letter county abbreviation; the third unit is the particular site's inventory number within the county. For example, 18HO80 refers to the 80th site recorded in Howard County, Maryland.

APPENDIX IV
GLOSSARY

Archaic period: period between 8000 and 1000 B.C. characterized by a semi-nomadic, hunting and gathering lifestyle.

artifact: any object or implement of human origin.

artifact scatter: scatter of artifacts lacking the size, density, or significance of an archeological site.

biface: an artifact flaked on opposing faces over its entire surface to form a sharp edge.

bifurcated-base point: A projectile point with a notched or bifurcated base indicative of the Early Archaic period.

flake: an artifact struck from a cobble during flintknapping.

fluted point: a projectile point style attributable to the Paleoindian period.

Holocene: the modern geological period postdating 8000 B.C., the end of the Pleistocene glaciation.

Maryland Archeological Site Survey: statewide site files maintained by the office of the State Archeologist.

Paleoindian period: cultural period at the end of the Pleistocene characterized by a semi-nomadic lifestyle and hunting of large animals.

Pleistocene: Geologic period characterized by a series of glacial advances, ending at 9800 B.C.

projectile point: implement used to tip a spear, dart, arrow, or other projectile.

settlement system: functional relationships between contemporaneous sites of a given culture; specifically, how groups interact with other societies and the environment.

site: an area occupied or utilized by humans long enough to leave physical remains or other traces of use, such as artifacts or features. Sites are of variable size and can range from single camps to extensive settlements. Single artifacts or very small groups of artifacts of limited significance are classed as isolates or as artifact scatters rather than archeological sites.

stoneware: ceramic type distinguished by a hard paste that is only slightly absorbent.

subsistence strategy: way that groups obtain food products, including the foodstuffs relied on, the methods used to obtain them, and the timing of seasonal movements to exploit various resources.

Woodland period: cultural period characterized by use of ceramic vessels, as well as by larger settlements culminating in habitation of large, sedentary villages.

APPENDIX V
SITE FORMS AND ARTIFACT CATALOGS

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY

UPDATE

Name of site Simpsonville Stone Ruins Number 18HO80

Other designations County Howard

Type of site Rural town or village Cultural affiliation 18th-20th century

How to reach site From MD Route 32 westbound, drive north on Pindell School Road 400m to intersection with Guilford Road. Park at intersection - site is immediately to the west, on north bank of Middle Patuxent River.

Landmarks to aid in finding site Standing mill ruins west of intersection of Guilford Road and Pindell School Road.

Position of site with respect to surrounding terrain Site is near floodplain and on a hillslope.

Latitude ° ' " north. Longitude ° ' " west.

(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge ; right edge)

Map used (name, producer, scale, date) UTM Zone 18, N4339190 E336340
USGS Clarkesville 7.5' quadrangle

Owner/tenant of site, address and attitude toward investigation Howard Research Development Corporation
10275 Little Patuxent Parkway
Columbia, Maryland 301-992-6000

Description of site (size, depth, soil, features, test pits) The site represents a late 18th, 19th, and early 20th century village, including a mill and associated structural features. Fourteen structures are depicted on the Hopkins Atlas, including a gistmill, a sawmill, a blacksmith ship, a wheelwright ship, a (woolen) factory, and nine residences. Phase I survey revealed 16 features: the sotne-walled mill ruins (F 1), the millrace (F 2), the milldam (F 15), the millrace gate (F 14), a water diversion gate (F 9) and race (F 12), an abutment of a bridge across the race (F 7), an abutment of a bridge across the river (F 15), an old road alingnment (F 14), a stone-walled structural feature (F 3) possibly representing a sawmill on Hopkin's (1878) Atlas, a reported general (Continued on other side)

Present use and condition of site, erosion Wooded/Forested

Reports or evidence of disturbance by excavation, construction or "pothunting" Excavations by the Upper Patuxent Archeoglogical Group and Antioch College

Nature, direction and distance of natural water supply (fresh or salt) Freshwater stream nearby.

Natural fauna and flora

Specimens collected (specify kinds and quantities of artifacts and materials) (See Catalog)

Specimens observed, owner, address None

Specimens reported, owner, address Lee Preston excavated the reported site of a General Store, files located at Atholton Hight School, Howard County, Upper Patuxent Archeological Group.

Other records (notes, photos, maps, bibliography) Photo Catalog Numbers MGS 179-1 to 15, 31 to 46
Field notes and maps in Highway Archeology files

Recommendations for further investigations

Informant Address Date

Site visited by Ervin, Date

Recorded by Ervin Address 2300 ST. Paul Street Date

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

Send completed form to: State Archeologist. Maryland Geological Survey
2300 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, MD 21218

store location (F 4), an earthen terrace (F 5) next to the old road alignment, an earthen platform (F 8) also next to the old road alignment, a stone footing (F 6) adjacent to Feature 7, a stone foundation (F 16), and a rock cluster (F 11). The site is 250m X 50m in size.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG

Site number: 18HO80

Division of Archeology, Maryland Geological Survey

Name of site: Simpsonville Stone Ruins County: Howard

Lot Number	Provenience	Description (and old number)	Date Collected	Collector and/or Donor
1	Surface near Mill	1 clear glass machine made prescription bottle neck and lip 1- gray/salt glazed stoneware body sherd	9-16-87	RGE,SOG
2	Feature 3 STP 1 Bag 1	1 hollow ironstone ceramic handle with molded decoration 1 mortar fragment 9 machine-made green bottle glass fragments 1 clear curved glass fragment (possibly lamp glass) 5 clear bottle glass fragments 1 clear glass, machine-made, medicine panel bottle base fragment 13 clear window glass fragments 1 heavy-guage wire fragment 4 unidentifiable nail fragments 10 unidentifiable metal fragments 4 mica fragments	9-9-87	RGE,SOG
2	STP 1 Bag 2	1 aqua, machine-made beer bottle, Fred Bauernschmidt American Brewery	9-9-87	SOG
3	Feature 5 STP 2	1 brown lead-glazed interior, red earthenware rimsherd 1 brown lead-glazed interior, red earthenware body sherd 1 brick fragment 1 mortar fragment 1 light-green bottle base fragment 12 light green bottle glass fragments 1 amber bottle glass fragment 1 clear curved glass fragment (possibly from a lamp chimney) 1 green curved glass fragment 2 clear glass fragments 1 green glass fragment with molded design 1 window glass fragment 13 machine-cut nail fragments 2 wire nail fragments 1 wire fragment 13 metal fragments 1 piece of cut bone	9-9-87	RGE,SOG

GS-43

C-28

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG

Site number: 18HO80

Division of Archeology, Maryland Geological Survey

Name of site: Simpsonville Stone Ruins County: Howard

Lot Number	Provenience	Description (and old number)	Date Collected	Collector and/or Donor
4	Feature 6 STP 3	1 watch face (Ingersoll Eclipse) 4 mortar fragments 4 plaster fragments 6 clear bottle glass fragments 2 green bottle glass fragments 1 green bottle glass fragment with molded impression "RNSCH" ... "ICA" 7 window glass fragments 1 green glass rim fragment 1 green curved glass fragment 1 amber glass fragment 1 melted glass fragment 1 ferrous metal disk 2 machine-cut nails 3 wire nails 2 unidentifiable metal fragments 1 metal can rim fragment 14 boot nails 2 metal eyelets 3 leather shoe fragments 2 leather heel fragments 1 polished bone die fragment 1 cut bone 1 mica fragment	9-10-87	RGE,SOG
5	STP 4	1 whiteware body sherd 1 whiteware base sherd 2 brick fragments 7 clear bottle glass fragments 2 light green bottle glass fragments 6 window glass fragments 1 melted glass fragment 13 unidentifiable nail fragments	9-10-87	RGE,SOG
6	STP 5	1 porcelin button fragment 1 whiteware rim sherd 1 window glass fragment 1 clear glass fragments 2 green glass fragments 4 unidentifiable nail fragments 2 unidentifiable metal fragments	9-10-87	RGE, SOG

DNR-MGS-43

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY

Name of site Spring Hill Site **Number** 18HO148

Other designations Field No. 179-4 **County** Howard

Type of site Historic House Site **Cultural affiliation** 19th and 20th Centuries

How to reach site

Landmarks to aid in finding site

Position of site with respect to surrounding terrain

On hill overlooking spring-fed stream.

Latitude ° ' " north. **Longitude** ° ' " west.

(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge UTM Zone 18, N4341080 E332920

Map used (name, producer, scale, date) USGS Clarksville 7.5'

Owner/tenant of site, address and attitude toward investigation

River Hill Farm Hunting Preserve Mr. Del Seelye, Manager

Description of site (size, depth, soil, features, test pits)

Debris pile of handmade bricks, wood beams, and boards mark site of house. Machine-cut flat nails (1840-1890) removed from beams. Trash pile on surface contains mid-20th C. domestic artifacts (bottles, jars, whiteware ceramics).

Present use and condition of site, erosion Site is in wooded area, house structure has collapsed.

Reports or evidence of disturbance by excavation, construction or "pothunting"

No evidence noted.

Nature, direction and distance of natural water supply (fresh or salt) 140 m. south of spring.

Natural fauna and flora Mixed deciduous forest.

Specimens collected (specify kinds and quantities of artifacts and materials)

Specimens observed, owner, address

Mid-twentieth century bottle glass.

Specimens reported, owner, address

Other records (notes, photos, maps, bibliography) Photo catalog Nos. MGS 179-26 to 30.

Recommendations for further investigations Phase II recommended to determine significance.

Informant **Address** **Date**

Site visited by Ervin and Geasey **Date**

Recorded by Ervin **Address** 2300 St. Paul Street **Date** 9/17/87

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

Send completed form to: State Archeologist, Maryland Geological Survey
2300 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21218

R-MGS-42

C-28

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG

Site number: 18HO148

Division of Archeology, Maryland Geological Survey

Name of site: Spring Hill site

County: Howard

Lot Number	Provenience	Description (and old number)	Date Collected	Collector and/or Donor
1	surface	6 machine cut nails 1 molded, hand-painted, porcelin pepper shaker	9-17-87	RGE, SOG

DNR-MGS-43

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY

Name of site Heritage Heights Site **Number** 18HO149

Other designations Field No 179-3 **County** Howard

Type of site Historic House Site **Cultural affiliation** Historic

How to reach site

Landmarks to aid in finding site Path leading to site crosses trash dump, and artifacts are easy to see.

Position of site with respect to surrounding terrain

Latitude ° ' " north. **Longitude** ° ' " west.

(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge UTM Zone 18, N4339580 E334620

Map used (name, producer, scale, date) USGS Clarksville 7.5'

Owner/tenant of site, address and attitude toward investigation

Howard Research and Development.

Description of site (size, depth, soil, features, test pits)

Two piles of handmade bricks probably represent fallen chimney. House probably wood-frame; house site seems to be marked by a rectangular alignment of trees (relict landscaping?). A dense trash dump contains bottle glass, ceramics, leather and metal items. Quartz flakes also found on hilltop. May appear on 1878 Hopkins Atlas as residence of "Jas. N. Miller."

Present use and condition of site, erosion Site is wooded.

Reports or evidence of disturbance by excavation, construction or "pothunting"

Trash dump is in path through woods; artifacts are highly visible and it is likely to have been disturbed.

Nature, direction and distance of natural water supply (fresh or salt) 40 m south of 2nd order stream.

Natural fauna and flora Mixed deciduous forest.

Specimens collected (specify kinds and quantities of artifacts and materials)

Non-diagnostic historic material and quartz flakes.

Specimens observed, owner, address

Early and mid-twentieth century ceramics and bottle glass.

Specimens reported, owner, address

Other records (notes, photos, maps, bibliography)

Photo catalog nos. MGS 179-24 to 25

Recommendations for further investigations Phase II recommended to determine significance.

Informant **Address** **Date**

Site visited by Ervin and Geasey **Date**

Recorded by Ervin **Address** 2300 St. Paul St. **Date** 9-16-87

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

Send completed form to: State Archeologist, Maryland Geological Survey
2300 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21218

C-24

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG

Site number: 18HO149

Division of Archeology, Maryland Geological Survey

Name of site: Heritage Heights site

County: Howard

Lot Number	Provenience	Description (and old number)	Date Collected	Collector and/or Donor
1	surface trash dump	2 blue transfer print (floral design) whiteware bowl sherds 1 polychrome, decal-decorated, whiteware bowl sherd 1 decal-decorated whiteware plate sherd 1 decal decorated and molded whiteware plate sherd 1 decal-decorated whiteware sherd 1 decal decorated porcelin plate sherd 4 Chinese export, hand-painted, underglaze, porcelin body sherds 2 machine-made brown bottle glass bases 2 machine-made clear bottle glass bases 1 machine-made clear medicine bottle neck and lip 1 machine-made clear bottle glass neck, lip, and metal cap 1 porcelin button 1 metal broach with colored glass ornaments	9-16-87	RGE,SOG
2	STP 24	2 yellow-glazed earthenware body sherds 1 window glass fragment	9-16-87	RGE,SOG
3	STP 25	1 whiteware rim sherd 1 light green bottle glass fragment 1 clear glass fragment 1 quartz unclassifiable flake fragment	9-18-87	RGE
4	STP 32	1 quartz chunk	9-18-87	RGE
5	STP 33	1 quartz chunk	9-18-87	RGE

DNR-MGS-43

APPENDIX VI

SHOVEL TEST PIT RECORD: 18HO80

SITE	AREA	DEPTH	SOIL COLOR/TEXTURE
18HO80	STP #1	0 to 53 cm	Brown silt
	(Fea. 3)	53 to 66 cm	Yellow-brown clay loam
18HO80	STP #2	0 to 8 cm	Humus/Dark brown loam
	(Fea. 5)	8 to 15 cm	Brown silt
		15 to 35 cm	Reddish-brown silt (many artifacts)
		35 to 45 cm	Light grayish-brown sand (nails present)
18HO80	STP #3	0 to 40 cm	Brown silt
	(Fea. 6)	> 40 cm	mortared stone feature
18HO80	STP #4	0 to 50 cm	Reddish-brown loamy sand (flood deposits)
		50 to 70 cm	Brown sand
18HO80	STP #5	0 to 55 cm	Reddish-brown silty clay (flood deposits)
Historic material between 55 and 130 cm		55 to 70 cm	Brown sand
		70 cm	Gravel/rock layer, (possibly cultural)
		70 to 130 cm	Brown sand
		> 130 cm	Light brown sand

APPENDIX VI
(CONTINUED)

SHOVEL TEST PIT RECORD: 18HO149

SITE	AREA	DEPTH	SOIL COLOR/TEXTURE
18HO149	STP #24	0 to 24 cm 24 to 29 cm	brown silt reddish brown clay
18HO149	STP #25	0 to 27 cm 27 to 40 cm	brown silt brown clay silt
18HO149	STP #26	.0 to 41 cm > 41 cm	brown silt light brown clay
18HO149	STP #27	.0 to 20 cm 20 to 28 cm	brown silt pale grayish brown gravel
18HO149	STP #28	.0 to 9 cm 9 to 19 cm 19 to 33 cm	brown silt light yellowish brown clay silt brown gravel
18HO149	STP #29	profile similar to STP #28	
18HO149	STP #30	profile similar to STP #28	
18HO149	STP #31	.0 to 20 cm 20 to 26 cm	dark brown silt brown clay silt
18HO149	STP #32	0 to 19 cm 19 to 25 cm	dark brown silt brown clay silt
18HO149	STP #33	0 to 20 cm 20 to 25 cm	dark brown silt brown clay silt
18HO149	STP #34	.0 to 20 cm 20 to 26 cm	dark brown silt brown clay silt
18HO149	STP #35	.0 to 18 cm 18 to 25 cm	dark brown silt brown clay silt